

הכרזה על האמל
לפי סדר



Shultz
spells
it out
Page 2

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Fallen
Angel
Page 4



Iraq 'sorry' Anger in U.S. over Gulf attack

An embarrassed Iraq government yesterday expressed "profound regret" after its aircraft attacked a U.S. warship on routine patrol in the Persian Gulf, killing 28 of its crew members and injuring at least seven others.

The U.S. responded with "concern and anger" to the attack and demanded an explanation from Iraq. The USS Stark was hit by an air-to-ship Exocet missile late Sunday in what was termed "an accident."

"The astonishing thing is that Iraqi planes were able to approach, shoot and hit a U.S. frigate without the warship doing anything to protect itself," noted one Gulf-based diplomat, summing up the military puzzle as to how the Stark, equipped with sophisticated anti-missile systems, was struck by the French-made Exocet missile.

Some U.S. sources said last night that one possible explanation for the ship's lack of response to the attack was that its sophisticated anti-missile defenses were "locked." The Pentagon is investigating these reports.

President Ronald Reagan yesterday vowed to keep the Gulf open to world shipping.

"We and the rest of the international community must redouble our diplomatic efforts to hasten a settlement that will preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq," he said, adding that the attack "underscores the need to bring the (Gulf) war to the promptest possible end."

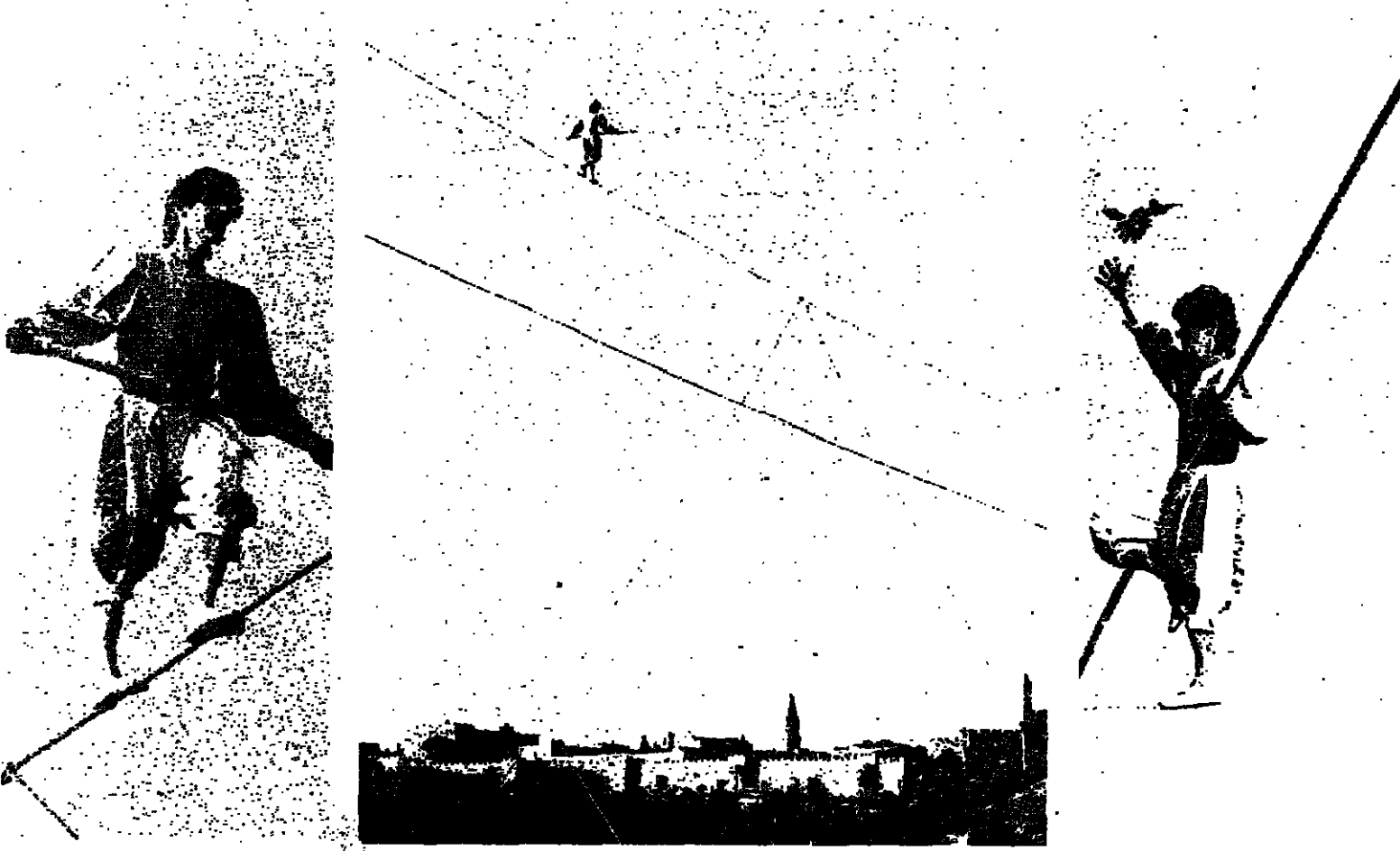
"We are protesting this attack in the strongest terms and are investigating the circumstances of the incident," he said.

Reagan said he was convening a meeting of top-level advisers who make up the National Security planning group to review the entire situation in the Gulf.

He said that when the investigation of Sunday night's attack on the frigate Stark was completed, "I will report to the American people about this matter and any further steps that are warranted."

Reagan said the loss and suffering resulting from the attack on the Stark would not be in vain.

"The mission of the men of the USS Stark - safeguarding the interests of the United States and the free world in the Gulf - remains crucial to our national security and (Continued on Page 3)



Concentration and something akin to faith shows on his face (left) as French high-wire artist Philippe Petit walks across the 300-metre-wide Hinnom Valley yesterday to open the 1987 Israel Festival. Right, Petit releases the Dove of Peace at the climax of his performance, which was watched by thousands of Jerusalemites and broadcast live on Israel TV (Story, p.2) The centre photograph was taken by veteran photographer Werner Braun, who himself made the crossing in an ammunition box suspended from the wire during the 1948 siege of the Old City. (Photos by P. Tikvener/Media, Werner Braun, Scoop 80)

Peres back today to face the music

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Post Political Reporter
Foreign Minister Peres returns from the U.S. this morning to face a dispirited Labour Party seeking a solution to the predicament posed by no-confidence motions due to be heard in the Knesset today.

Sources in Labour said last night that many of the party's Knesset members might "vote with their feet" by not participating in the polling on no-confidence motions presented by the Citizens Rights Movement, Mapam and the Progressive List for Peace on the functioning of the government, the international peace conference and university tuition.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu is scheduled to represent the government, after Education Minister Yitzhak Navon reportedly refused to respond on the tuition issue. All of the responses to the no-confidence motions are disagreeable to Labour, but it cannot vote for the motion without leaving the coalition, a step which the party is reluctant to take at this time.

The Likud's test will come tomorrow in the

expected vote on the "Who is a Jew" bill submitted yesterday by MKs Avraham Verdiger (Morasha) and Avner Shaki (National Religious Party). Most observers believe that the motion has no chance of passing, but that less than unanimous Likud support would severely strain the religious parties commitment to oppose early elections.

Most Knesset factions yesterday recalled the MKs of their party who are on leave or abroad. Labour claimed that the move was aimed at defeating the "Who is a Jew" bill, but Likud was wary of a possible Labour "ambush" aimed at toppling the government this afternoon.

Shas, which remains Labour's only - albeit dismal - hope for obtaining a majority for early elections, remained elusive yesterday, with Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz cancelling a scheduled meeting with Prime Minister Shamir because of what many viewed as "diplomatic" illness.

On Saturday night the Tora Council of Sages ordered Peretz to extract a firmer pledge from the Likud on the resolution of the Reform convert registration issue. If the council is satisfied by the

Likud's response, Peretz will return to the cabinet as minister without portfolio.

The council decided that Peretz would be allowed to resume his post at the Interior Ministry only after legislation is passed in the Knesset that averts the need to register Reform converts as Jews. The Likud believes that an amendment to the 1927 Religion Conversion Ordinance, which would empower the Chief Rabbinate to approve all conversions from abroad, has more chances of passage than the "Who is a Jew" bill or its alter-ego, the Rabbinical Courts Law.

Sources close to Peretz said yesterday that the Shas leader is not pleased with the prospect of becoming a "lowly" minister without portfolio and prefers to remain outside the cabinet in order to exert pressure on the Likud. But Likud sources believe that Shas' return to the fold is inevitable.

Meanwhile MKs Yair Tsaaban (Mapam) and Yossi Sarid (CRM) yesterday petitioned the High Court of Justice to order council leader Rabbi Ovadia Yosef to stop delving in politics and the parties to stop negotiating with him. (See p.2) (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Universities set to defy gov't on fees

The country's universities seemed set to defy the government over tuition fees yesterday as the row continues to rage about what some see as a bid by ministers to discriminate against Arab students.

Both the Hebrew University and Haifa University declared that they would ignore the cabinet's decision to charge army veterans \$1,050 for tuition, while those who do not serve in the IDF - primarily Arabs - must pay \$1,550.

"This is a moral decision. We will not have discrimination in our uni-

versity," said Hebrew University president Prof. Amnon Pazy. "Everyone will pay the same fee."

Haifa University President Ephraim Evron said he considered the measure "invalid" and described it as "a most dangerous precedent."

The Haifa and Jerusalem universities have the highest number of Arab students.

Other universities last night seemed likely to follow suit. Tel Aviv University president Prof. Moshe Many said: "No self-respecting university will agree to be a tool for carrying out policy that discriminates against Arabs."

There were demonstrations, strikes and protests at universities all over the country yesterday by both Jewish and Arab students. In many places, they were supported by academic staff.

At the Hebrew University's Mt. Scopus campus, there were scuffles between right- and left-wing students. Security guards were sent in to separate the two sides.

The atmosphere was particularly stormy at the university because Stu-

(Continued on Page 3)

Students boo Patt

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Science Minister Gideon Patt was left literally speechless yesterday as hundreds of angry students gave him a stormy reception at a degree-awarding ceremony at Jerusalem's Hebrew University.

The politician, who was guest of honour, had been scheduled to express his admiration of the more than 300 science graduates. Instead he sat glumly silent as the students raged against him for proposing the

government's controversial policy on tuition fees.

Finally, after giving up any attempt to speak, he was bundled into an official car and driven off to a chorus of boos and chants.

"As far as I am concerned the universities can raise tuition fees. But they shouldn't come running to the government for aid," he snapped just before quitting the scene.

"It will be some time before he (Continued on Back Page)

Nafsu case State still dithering

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Sharp internal differences are preventing the State from formulating a line of defence in the 12th Nafsu case, which is due to be heard by the Supreme Court in just five days.

Attorney-General Yosef Harish and the Shin Bet object to any pre-hearing investigation of Nafsu's interrogations.

State and military attorneys, on the other hand, insist that it is inconceivable that the State will appear before the Supreme Court without having taken action against the investigators, against whom there is clear-cut prima facie evidence that they committed perjury.

A tense and difficult four-hour meeting at the Justice Ministry yesterday failed to resolve the dispute.

Nafsu, a former IDF officer, was imprisoned in 1981 for treason and espionage, but he claims that he was framed.

Harish insists that there is no need to take criminal action against the Shin Bet operatives who investigated Nafsu. He says that such action before the scheduled Sunday hearing might "prejudice" the State's case. He is only prepared to initiate internal, disciplinary action against the investigators after the hearing.

The State will be represented on Sunday by Judge Military Advocate Tat-Aluf Amnon Nevo. Nevo's probe of Nafsu's Shin Bet investigators has uncovered evidence of illegal interrogation methods and perjury committed before the military courts which tried Nafsu. The State plans to concede some of the points raised in Nafsu's appeal and to defend others.

Shultz pledges support

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
WASHINGTON. - Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has wound up his meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz with a firm U.S. endorsement of his efforts to pursue an international peace conference.

Both Peres and Shultz, who met on Saturday and Sunday, insisted that such a diplomatic strategy could lead quickly to direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations.

They also maintained in their public statements that the full plenary participants would not be able to veto or impede any bilateral agreements.

Aides to Peres insisted that there was no significant difference of opinion between the foreign minister and Shultz. They said that Peres, in his recent efforts to achieve a procedural formula for an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict, was actually pursuing "the American strategy."

Late Sunday evening, Peres met for some 90 minutes with the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Yuri Dubinin. And just after midnight, Peres held a meeting here with the visiting president of Portugal, Mario Soares.

Peres told Israeli reporters that the meeting with the Soviet envoy went well. He said Dubinin was very anxious to get his opinion on the latest political developments in Jerusalem.

According to the foreign minister, Dubinin restated Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's position that the absence of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union was "abnormal." Gorbachev had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Shamir to seek 'working arrangement'

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Prime Minister Shamir will try to persuade Foreign Minister Peres, who is to return this morning from the U.S., to agree to a "working arrangement" which will enable the unity government to continue to function according to senior Likud sources.

The sources anticipated that Shamir would seek a meeting with Peres today or tomorrow, and would "under certain conditions," agree to one of Peres' nominees for ambassador to the U.S. Last week Peres prepared two candidates - Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of activities in Lebanon, and Prof. Itamar Rabinovich, head of Tel Aviv University's Dayan Centre - to fill the position. Shamir regards Lubrani as "more experienced," though he would prefer, above all, the appointment of former Foreign Ministry deputy director-general Hanan Baron, who has been rejected by Peres.

The sources said that because of the current crisis, the issue of Yitzhak Moda'i's return to the Justice Ministry has been "put on the back burner and is only of secondary importance." The sources implied that in exchange for Labour's agreement to remain in the fold, Shamir would accept the continued absence of Moda'i from Justice and agree to Peres' appointment of the ambassador from among his own nominees.

The sources, however, suggested that Labour would find it difficult to replace Shimon's Amnon Rubinstein if he withdraws from the cabinet, since "it makes little sense to install a new minister while trying to bring down the government."

Peres's aides were unavailable for comment last night.

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DESTINATION	MIN.	MAX.	WIND	WEATHER
AMSTERDAM	11	15	10	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	11	15	10	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	15	10	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	15	10	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	15	10	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	15	10	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	15	10	Cloudy
LONDON	11	15	10	Cloudy
MADRID	11	15	10	Cloudy
MILAN	11	15	10	Cloudy
MUNICH	11	15	10	Cloudy
PARIS	11	15	10	Cloudy
ROME	11	15	10	Cloudy
STUTTGART	11	15	10	Cloudy
ZURICH	11	15	10	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Hot and dry, particularly inland and in hilly areas

Location	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	12	15-33	33
Golan	12	15-33	33
Nahariya	12	15-33	33
Safed	12	15-33	33
Haifa Port	12	15-33	33
Tiberias	12	15-33	33
Nazareth	12	15-33	33
Afula	12	15-33	33
Shomron	12	15-33	33
Tel Aviv	12	15-33	33
B-C Airport	12	15-33	33
Jericho	12	15-33	33
Gaza	12	15-33	33
Beersheba	12	15-33	33
Eilat	12	15-33	33

ARRIVALS

Mr. and Mrs. M. Sachar from South Africa, for the annual meeting of the board of governors of Tel Aviv University.

Dr. Gary Vicker, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. N. Alsharif, South Africa; Mr. Isaac Menashe, President, Swiss Associates Ben-Gurion University of the Negev; Mr. and Mrs. William Kopp, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Musher, U.S.A., all guests of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, to participate in the 17th annual board of governors meeting.

Classes to start late as teachers protest

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Classes in the first and second grade will begin at 10 a.m. today and in the third and fourth grade tomorrow at the same hour as part of the Histadrut Teachers' Union's protest against plans to cut the education budget and to fire more than 6,000 teachers.

On Sunday night, the council of the Secondary School Teachers Association empowered its Association leaders to take strike action if the budget cuts and dismissal plans are implemented. If such a strike falls on a day when a matriculation examination is scheduled, the examination will be cancelled, an Association spokeswoman said.

Tel Aviv tourists left dry

By JONATHAN KARP
For the Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — Some 1,400 tourists staying at three hotels here will be left dry when they turn on their taps this morning unless the owners of their hotels pay their municipal tax bills.

The city plans to cut off the water supply today to the Diplomat, Marina and Mandarin hotels because they owe nearly NIS 800,000 in water bills and municipal taxes. As of last night, the money had not been received, city spokesman Benny Cohen said.

Cohen said that the city had notified the hotels last week of its intentions. Haim Schiff, the financially troubled hotelier and owner of the Diplomat and Marina, owes the city NIS 678,635, Cohen said. The Mandarin hotel owes NIS 116,000.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

By LEV BEARFIELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The month-long Israel Festival got off on an excellent footing yesterday as famed French high-wire artist Philippe Petit strolled through the sky 60 metres above Jerusalem's Hinnom Valley, thrilling thousands of onlookers.

In what he later described as "the most memorable performance of my life," Petit not only delighted the crowd with his grace under pressure, but also provided a number of surprises.

Two minutes into his stroll on the wire stretching from the roof of the Cable Restaurant on Hebron Road to the roof of the Greek monastery on Mt. Zion 624 metres away, Petit

paused, waved to the onlookers and released a dove symbolizing peace for Jerusalem.

Petit had never attempted such a stunt before, but remained unfazed as the bird fluttered about his face, perched momentarily on his head and strutted about on the end of his balance bar before finally settling on the wire, content to allow Petit to continue his walk alone.

Petit did just that, striding forward in his gaily striped pantaloons at what appeared to be a brisk pace. But he also halted periodically to delight the crowd by lying down on

the cable and staring up at the sky, kneeling on the wire, walking a few steps backwards, and slinging the balance bar nonchalantly over his right shoulder and swinging his left arm freely as if meandering down a country lane.

Three-quarters of the way toward his goal, Petit drew gasps by kicking off his slippers and continuing along the cable barefoot. The performer explained to the press later that the heat of the sun was drawing grease out of the core of the cable and making his footwear somewhat slippery.

Petit nevertheless had nothing but praise for the custom-manufactured steel cable, which had been prepared for him at the cableworks of Kibbutz Messilot. Among the thousands of spectators filling the slopes and valley yesterday evening were some 50 proud employees of the factory and an equal number of kibbutz members and children.

As Petit reached his final destination the brass ensemble on the roof of the Alpert Music Centre played a fanfare. The crowd encouraged the performer on with rhythmic clapping. As he stepped onto the roof of

the monastery and saluted the spectators, Mayor Teddy Kollek boomed his congratulations over the loudspeaker, adding: "We keep our date this evening — you're having dinner with me — now that this stone has been lifted from my heart."

Yet the show was not over. Purring up from the Kidron Valley to the south came a helicopter dangling a rope. As the chopper hovered next to the monastery, Petit slipped a foot into a loop and was then whisked away, hanging upside down and waving as he disappeared down the valley.

A few moments later he reappeared, flew back over the cable and was deposited alongside the Mt. Zion Hotel.

In short order Petit was greeted by Kollek. Education and Culture Minister Navon, festival artistic director Oded Kotler, festival general manager Ishai Amrami and an enthusiastic press corps.

An ebullient Petit told his audience that he was grateful for "having the opportunity to realize his vision to go flying over Jerusalem."

"When I sailed away hanging from the helicopter," he continued, "I could feel the uplift of spirit among the people. This is what life should be about."

Shamir warns of Reagan plan

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said yesterday that the position which the U.S. would adopt at any international conference on the Middle East would be the 1982 Reagan Plan.

Shamir said this emerged clearly from the statement made on Sunday by Secretary of State George Shultz. Speaking before pupils in Kiryat Ono, Shamir said "this position calls for all of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district to be turned over to Jordan, and for negotiations on Jerusalem. If that is the position of our closest friends, what can we expect from an international conference?"

Shamir said there were those who would argue that the idea of an international peace conference was raised only in order to break up the national unity government. The prime minister said he believed that the unity government still had important social and economic tasks and should continue to exist.

Appearing before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Shamir said that no great power would take part in an international conference as "an extra" without a role. The direct talks in "bilateral committees, a proposal which was portrayed as a concession (by King Hussein to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres) was an old proposal made by the Soviet Union, Shamir noted.

He said that an international conference did not commit the Arabs to anything at all, least of all recognition of Israel.

"In an international conference we shall have to entreat the U.S. to protect our interests," Shamir said. "Why do we need to walk into that trap of our own volition?"

Shamir said that the whole world was amazed that Israel, which in the past consistently opposed an international conference, suddenly changed its tune. No wonder Secretary Shultz did not know what to say any more. "Shultz is now in the intolerable position of being told by Arab leaders that the U.S. has become the last remaining obstacle to a conference," Shamir said.



President Herzog and his wife Aura attend the opening of the first Israeli convention of the World Sephardi Federation at Kfar Hamaccabiah in Ramat Gan last night. Standing on the far left is WSF president Nissim Gaon; to Herzog's right is former minister Aharon Uzan, head of the WSF in Israel. (Andre Bruttman)

PERES

(Continued from Page One)

The special three-man Labour team seeking votes for early elections met yesterday with Shimi Morasha, Ometz, the PLP and the CRM, but made no headway in its search for the few extra votes needed for a Knesset majority.

Labour refused to commit itself to a PLP demand to undertake to bestow equal rights to Israeli Arabs in exchange for the party's support for early elections. But Labour believes that the PLP will vote for elections in any case. (See p.4)

Verdiger flatly refused to go along with all Labour's suggestions, but said that he would present their arguments to Morasha's institutions on Thursday.

Sources knowledgeable on the inner rivalries between the religious parties do not rule out the possibility that Verdiger's presentation of the "Who is a Jew" bill is intended to preempt any semblance of achievement by the rival Shas.

The sources said that Verdiger might reap some benefit even if the bill is defeated, because such a development might prevent Shas's return to the coalition. Verdiger is close to the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, who supports the "Who is a Jew" bill and who is a rival of Rabbi Eliezer Shach, spiritual mentor of Shas.

The Likud must deliver 39 of its 41 Knesset votes on the bill in order to maintain its credibility with Shas.

SHULTZ

(Continued from Page One)

made that statement last month during a visit to Moscow by Syrian President Hafez Assad.

The foreign minister said that the Soviet ambassador's request for the meeting Sunday night was an indication of the Soviet Union's desire to improve ties with Israel.

During the conversation with Dubinin, Peres restated Israel's position that the Soviet Union could participate in an international conference on the Middle East only if it re-establishes diplomatic relations with Israel and eases the plight of Soviet Jewry.

Shultz, addressing the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) on Sunday evening, was cautious in expressing a willingness to consider an international conference.

But the thrust of his remarks strongly signalled a U.S. tilt in favor of Peres's stance. Shultz certainly has his own reservations about an international approach, but like National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci last Thursday and NSC Middle East staffer Robert Oakley two days later, the secretary insisted that an international conference was currently the only viable diplomatic option.

By WOLF BLITZER

WASHINGTON. — The following are key excerpts from Secretary of State George Shultz's speech here on Sunday night before the American Israel Public Affairs Committee.

King Hussein has qualified himself for the peace process. He is serious and committed to peace. He has rejected the rejectionists. He has stated his readiness to pursue — these are his words — "a negotiated settlement in an environment free of belligerent and hostile acts." He has dealt straightforwardly with Israel.

He has recognized that only bilateral, face-to-face negotiations can do the job. The name of the game is direct, face-to-face negotiations. He has shown great concern and solid support for the Palestinian people. He is for including Palestinians in the Jordanian delegation. He has said that the international conference he advocates will not impose any solution or veto any agreement made by the negotiating parties. All this undeniably represents progress. We welcome it, and we are for it.

Now, let me say a little more, from the standpoint of the U.S., what we are for and what we make of all this...

Shultz's key policy speech

Now, sometimes in our policy about the PLO, we used the words, "and recognize Israel's right to exist." Frankly, I cringe a little bit when anybody says that, or when I say it, although it is part of our policy. Of course Israel has a right to exist. It exists. It has a right to prosper. It has a right to peace.

Now, if such a conference were ever to take place, only states would be represented and involved. They should have diplomatic relations with all of the parties that come to the table. And it should be clear that the right of any party to remove itself from the conference or the negotiations exists if such rules or understandings are not observed.

As far as the Soviets are concerned, it's impossible to know whether they want to be spoilers or whether they want to be constructive. I must say they couldn't do a lot worse than they're doing now — encouraging the PLO and the radicals to

reunite. So we'll have to see about that.

And, of course, I think we also need to remind ourselves, as the statement I made at the outset underlines, that a lack of progress has its own dangers, including increased and deepening bitterness and the continued and potentially explosive tension that we know is there in the region.

I believe that as we look at this, as I said, carefully and skeptically, we need to take out an insurance policy. In terms of the close working relationship which is there between Israel and the U.S., as long as we agree on that basic structure — and we're ready to walk away from the idea or walk away from a conference if its fails — then, we can pursue this road without too great a risk. But we can only pursue it if we are able to do so in partnership with the government of Israel, and we will make no moves unless we are assured of that.

So let me summarize the present initiative accurately. The president and I are not committed to an international conference, and we are not asking others to commit themselves now to the idea. We believe, however, that Jordan is sincere and that a real opportunity has been presented for progress.

To the contrary, as I said, we will proceed only with the support of the government of Israel. We have our own views, however, and will state them in the same spirit in which we have worked with Israel for many years. We believe the present circumstances clearly call for a fair and thorough effort to develop an acceptable plan, however dubious we may be of the general idea. If no acceptable understanding emerges, so be it. We will try again another way, but let us try. Let us use our ingenuity and courage so that we accomplish whatever progress toward peace is achievable.

We are for President Reagan's September 1 (1982) initiative. It's not a plan — it's an initiative. That is our position, and we will take it to the table as our view; just as we recognize, when we get to those face-to-face negotiations, others will come with their own views and no doubt differing views. But that represents the view the U.S. will take out that table.

The U.S. believes it is important to explore all possible approaches to this objective, to see whether any of these approaches, including an international conference, would lead immediately to direct negotiations.

I might say we are also careful not to intervene in domestic Israeli politics. I have the highest regard for and the closest relationship with both Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres, and for that matter many other Israeli leaders.

Now, this administration remains committed to helping Israel in its quest for peace and security, as we always have. That has been a steady, constant commitment of the U.S., and it has helped time after time

after time. We are still here.

But important developments have, in fact, occurred that have led us, consistent with our established policies, to look carefully at the idea of an international conference. I say carefully, cautiously, sceptically, but nonetheless with open minds and willing spirits. The answers are worth working through, even if this idea fails, like so many others on which we have worked. No one should ever be able to claim that a failure to the advance cause of peace resulted from the lack of effort on the part of the U.S. For any approach to warrant consideration, we would have insisted that, in addition to leading promptly and directly to face-to-face negotiations, it also would not interfere with, impose its will on, or veto work of the bilateral negotiating parties; (it would) include Palestinians in the negotiations, only in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and require all of the negotiating participants to accept UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and to renounce violence and terrorism.

IAF hits tent camp

Post Defence Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Israel Air Force jets yesterday evening bombed two tents used by an IDF source said had been used by terrorists for training east of the Miyeh Miyeh refugee camp near Sidon.

The attack took place at 6:05 p.m. All planes returned safely to base. Reports from Sidon said four jets fired missiles as Israeli gunboats cruised off shore. The reports said one person was killed in the attack.

WINNER. — Erez Lidor, a schoolboy from Kiryat Bialik, yesterday won the first prize in a quiz contest on the life of David Ben-Gurion and the activities of the Jewish National Fund in the Negev.

Richard Oesterman
Til Lukke-Mazel Tov
Lillian and Dan Arbel

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Tel. 02-636790.

U.S. drug agency mum on alleged agent's damage claim

By JONATHAN KARP
TEL AVIV. — The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration yesterday declined to comment on the case of Nikolaos Xanthopoulos, a Greek national currently in Israel, who is seeking \$15 million in damages resulting from his exposure as an undercover DEA agent.

Speaking from Washington, D.C., Larry Gallina, assistant to the DEA spokesman, confirmed that the administration had received a letter from Zvi Lidsky, an Israeli attorney who is representing Xanthopoulos.

But Gallina would not say whether Xanthopoulos served as a "cooperating informant." Neither would Gallina confirm that the code number C10W2Y83, which Xanthopoulos claims was assigned to him, matched the format used by the DEA for identification numbers.

Xanthopoulos, 60, claims that he is a 23-year DEA veteran agent who has worked in Iran, the Middle East, Europe and the U.S. He says that the administration is directly responsible for his kidnapping in 1985 by Lebanese because the DEA had exposed him as their operative.

Xanthopoulos says he sought refuge in Israel because he feels secure here. Last week Lidsky made public a letter he sent to the U.S. Department of Justice, DEA and FBI requesting \$15 million as a pre-litigation settlement.

Xanthopoulos, who says he was known as "Captain Nick" because he used his ships to transport drugs for deals monitored by the DEA,

claims his dealings brought him into personal contact with Rifaat Assad, brother of the Syrian president, and according to Xanthopoulos, the "biggest trafficker of heroin in the Middle East."

Xanthopoulos also intimated that he was familiar with efforts to use DEA agents to help obtain the release of American hostages in Lebanon. Lidsky, however, would not

allow his client more than a smiling "no comment" on this matter. "I know, but I do not know," Xanthopoulos said.

According to Lidsky's letter, the relationship between his client and the DEA began to deteriorate in April 1984 when the U.S. authorities failed to pay the entire \$300,000 promised to him for the transport of 12,080 kilograms of hashish from

Lebanon to the southern French port of Port de Buc.

Xanthopoulos arranged for the transfer by rail to Paris, but 5,900 kg., or nearly half of the shipment, was lost en route. He claims that the DEA was responsible for the disappearance, and also argues that the early arrests of the Lebanese for whom the drugs were intended exposed him as an undercover agent.

THE BIRDS OF ISRAEL

Uzi Paz
Photographs by Yossi Eshbol

The ultimate book for lovers of Israeli avifauna — THE BIRDS OF ISRAEL, provides detailed information on this country's astonishing variety of birds. It is the essential handbook for ornithologists, amateur bird watchers and nature lovers. Written and photographed by two of the premier experts in the field, this unique and up-to-date work on the birds of the region is a long overdue addition to the scanty information existing in print form. Includes superb drawings and colour photography. Published by Steimatzky, hardcover, 263 pages.

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We deeply regret to announce the death of

Architect AVRAHAM AXELROD (Axel)

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, May 19, 1987, leaving at 1:45 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Dafna, Tel Aviv, for Holon Cemetery.

Mourners:
Wife, Lydia
Sister, Bat-El Orland and Family
Brother, Baruch Axelrod and Family

L. Goldner and the Office Staff of
A. Axelrod and L. Goldner, Architects

regret to announce the death of a good partner and colleague

AVRAHAM — AXEL AXELROD

Tel Aviv May 18, 1987

15 foreign warships reported in Gulf

Superpowers' naval buildup questioned

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — The missile attack on the U.S. frigate Stark raised questions about the naval buildup by the superpowers in the Gulf to deter Iranian attacks on merchant shipping and Kuwait's oil lifeline.

Ironically, the Stark was hit by an Iraqi missile some 85 miles northeast of Bahrain in what Washington called an "inadvertent incident."

Shipping sources said the guided missile frigate was one of at least seven U.S. warships patrolling the Gulf waterway, conduit for about 20 per cent of oil exports to the non-Communist world.

About 15 foreign warships were now in the Gulf, including four Soviet vessels and ships from Britain and France, the sources said.

The attack left oil traders nervously uncertain as to whether prices would rise as a result. But the raid had little or no immediate effect on world market oil prices.

The traders said that if, as U.S. officials believe, the attack was launched in error by Iraq, it would not amount to an escalation of Gulf shipping raids which have been taking place for the past three years. Some said it would not be as serious as an attack knowingly launched by Iran.

"If it's just a mistake, the influence will be limited," one Japanese oil trader said.

But the traders said the attack on the Stark, plus the damage caused by a mine to a Soviet tanker off Kuwait, was likely to diminish confidence in superpower protection in the Gulf.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union strengthened their naval presence in the last two months as tension escalated with Iran persistently attacking shipping going to or from Kuwait, an Arab emirate and ally of Iraq at the head of the Gulf.

Kuwait, which exports all its oil through the Gulf, sought to safeguard its oil exports by chartering tankers from the Soviet Union and negotiating to register half its own 22-tanker fleet under the American flag.

The moves were calculated to gain the naval protection of the superpowers. Diplomatic sources said the crippling strike on the Stark raised questions about the ability of the superpowers to guarantee the safety of merchant shipping under their flags.

The so-called "tanker-war" began in 1984 as Iran and Iraq started attacking each other's ships in an effort to choke off oil exports that fund the war machines of both.

Since then, more than 200 vessels have been hit — some 30 this year. Iran has zeroed in on shipping bound to or from Kuwait, accusing the emirate of providing neighbouring Iraq with material support in the 6½-year-long war.

The attack was the deadliest so far in any single ship attack in the war. Before, the highest single-ship toll was in an Iranian attack on the Panamanian-registered tanker Five Brooks last October 17 that killed 10 seamen.

Teheran has backed its assault with renewed threats to make the Gulf impassable to shipping. On Friday, Iran said it would not hesitate to attack U.S.-flag ships.

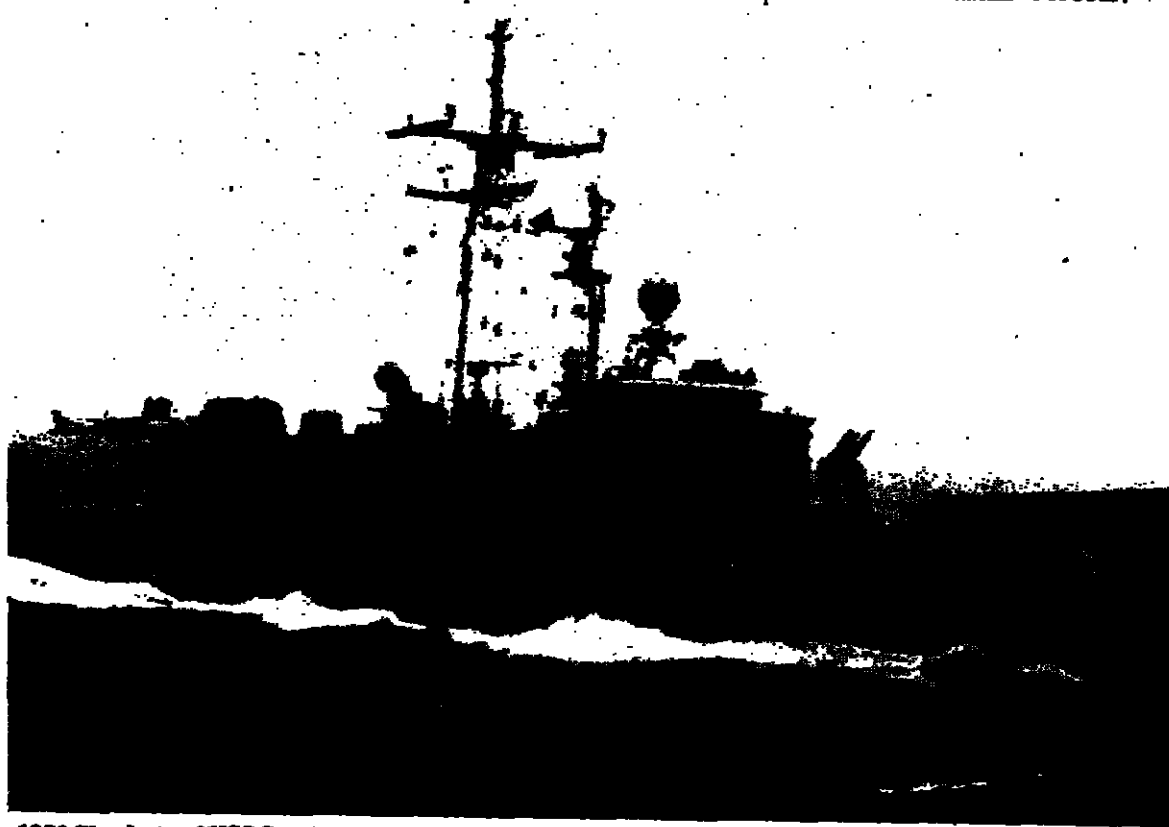
Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi said in Teheran that the Gulf was not secure for the superpowers and their warships should keep out of the waterway.

"Great Satan (the U.S.) has been miserably trapped in this event," Mousavi told the Iranian news agency Irna, received in London.

Irna quoted Mousavi as saying in an interview that on the one hand Washington had obliged itself to support Iraq against Iran, while, on the other, "it has lost face due to an evident bungle."

He said the incident would be difficult for the Reagan administration to justify.

He said the attack on the warship, as well as damage to the Soviet tanker Marshal Chukov — holed by a mine while travelling to Kuwait which supports Iraq in the war — showed that the Gulf was not secure for the superpowers.



1982 file photo of USS Stark.

(Reuters)

Confusion over Fiji leadership

SUVA (AP). — Fiji's government crisis deepened yesterday as the governor-general and the army colonel who seized power last week both claimed leadership of the South Pacific island country.

In a series of announcements on Fiji's army-controlled radio station, Gov.-Gen. Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau first claimed Lt. Col. Sitiveni Rabuka had agreed the governor-general would continue his role as head of state with full executive powers.

Ganilau is Queen Elizabeth's representative in Fiji, which is a member of the British Commonwealth.

The governor-general said he had directed military rulers to reopen newspapers, lift censorship restrictions and ordered all troops not needed to keep peace to return to their barracks. He also said the military was told to free all detainees, including Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra and his Labour Party cabinet members who were arrested Thursday when Rabuka stormed parliament.

At the same time, Ganilau, a

former deputy prime minister, said he could not recognize the military-appointed council of ministers or any of their decrees.

Rabuka said a short while later in a broadcast on the same radio station that Ganilau had sworn him in as chairman of the council of ministers, giving him the powers of government head. The other 15 council ministers would be sworn in today, Rabuka said on the broadcast.

The contradictions confused thousands of Fijians and the 100 foreign reporters listening to radio broadcasts.

At a briefing later, a harassed Fiji civil servant tried to explain.

The official, who insisted on anonymity, confirmed that the army had agreed to the governor-general's conditions on newspaper censorship, detainees and withdrawal of troops.

But he was unable to explain how the governor-general could swear in the council of ministers after saying earlier that he would not recognize them.

A later broadcast by Rabuka added to the confusion: he declared that yesterday was the first day of his new government, adding that he was deeply concerned by an air of suspicion and animosity in the racially divided country.

Ethnic Fijians form 47 per cent of the population of 175,000, with Indians making up 49 per cent of the population. The rest are Europeans and people of mixed race.

"I call on Fijians to join me in a prayer for the understanding and good will of the Indian community whose concern in the present circumstances we fully understand," Rabuka said.

"To the Indian community, I feel deeply for your welfare. You belong here. You are a part of our history and our future. Please be assured you have nothing to fear from this administration."

He concluded by calling for patience and understanding, urging Fijians to join him in "My prayers for a future of peace, unity and love."

(Continued from Page One)

to the security of our friends throughout the world," he said.

The official Iraqi news agency, in a broadcast monitored in Nicosia, said President Saddam Hussein had ordered a "serious" investigation.

It said Iraq would never intentionally attack a U.S. ship and promised to apologize "with sorrow" if Iraq was found to be responsible.

The Stark had at least one minute's warning that the Iraqi warplane had fired a missile at it, Pentagon sources said yesterday, but the frigate apparently did not try to defend itself.

"We don't know why they didn't try to engage," said one official, who asked not to be identified. "They apparently assumed the plane was friendly."

Britain said yesterday it deplored the attack in the Gulf.

GULF

"We deplore the attack and very much regret the loss of life," the Foreign Office spokesman said. He made no further comment and did not assign blame for the attack.

The Royal Navy said its small naval force in the region was not asked to help the U.S. frigate after it was attacked.

Britain keeps two frigates, the Broadsword and the Active, and a support ship in the Gulf region to provide reassurance and protection for British ships.

The official Soviet news agency Tass issued a brief report without comment on the missile attack.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly called on Iran and Iraq to end their war, but it has supplied Iraq with arms during the conflict. (AP, Reuters)

'Loss of life' in Soviet mine explosion

MOSCOW (AP). — An explosion has caused "loss of life" at a coal mine near Donetsk in the Ukraine, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported yesterday.

Tass did not specify the number of

victims. The presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party have sent condolences to the victim's families.

Barbie: Handyman of the state

By NEAL ASCHERSON
LYONS. — From the roof restaurant of the hotel, eating breakfast before the daily sessions of the Barbie trial, I can look out over Lyons. The city fills the whole valley, crowding the Manhattan-like peninsula formed by the confluence of Rhône and Saône, overflowing up the steep hill of Fourvière once crowned with Roman temples. The city has been big and confident for over 2,000 years, rich and sensual through its silk and its food. It is the vigorous heart of France, and, just over 40 years ago, it took only 120 Germans in SS uniform to paralyze that heart with fear.

So small a party of foreign visitors, present in Lyons for so short a time; but long enough to have changed the flavour of everything, to have left behind them not only the misery of the tortured and bereaved but a legacy of hate and suspicion between French people which makes the court-hall echo more than a generation afterwards.

In the distant past, so they say in Uganda, there came from the north a race of supermen named the Abachwezi. They were few, but they were immensely tall and possessed of magical powers. They conquered the peaceful farming nations around Lake Victoria, set them against one another, then flew away and vanished down the volcanic craters of the Mountains of the Moon. A century ago, there came to the same region of Africa another tiny, deadly invasion. They were white men clad in white. The French Catholic missionaries came from the north and west, the British Anglicans came from the east coast. Through their magic, they made converts, and out of their converts they made a catastrophic war in which the peoples of

the lake kingdoms slaughtered one another by the hundreds of thousands. In time they too flew away, hauling down their flags, but they left behind them the dormant virus of hatred and fear which awoke again in the time of Amin and Obote to decimate Uganda by massacre, torture and famine.

The Mongols passed over Russia as swiftly as a forest fire, but they left to the Russians for the future not only a paranoid fear of treachery and invasion but a tradition of governing by terror. Their legacy was horror, but also the instruments of that horror.

With that in mind, we can fly forward to Lyons 1943: more precisely, to the Ecole de Santé Militaire on the Avenue Berthelot, where Klaus Barbie and the Lyons Gestapo did their worst interrogations. Here, it seems, was made one of the technical discoveries of the twentieth century. Its inventor is unknown, but before Lyons I am aware of no systematic use of torture by electricity. Barbie assisted his inquiries with a device which attached electrodes to sensitive parts of the body — the nipples, the genitals — and passed agonizing, convulsing shocks of current through the victim.

Within two years, Barbie had gone. Lyons was liberated and the prisons were opened. The survivors, those who had escaped and those who gradually returned from the concentration camps in Germany, told the story of what they had undergone. It was a horrible recital but, for certain people in France, interesting in its detail. After the war, all the Allies seized and cannibalized German technology: the British went for jet engines and torpedoes, the Americans for von Braun's rocket. France profited less.

Proceedings halted

LYONS (Reuters). — Klaus Barbie's boycott of his trial for crimes against humanity halted proceedings yesterday as Nazi victims renewed calls to force the former Gestapo officer back into the dock.

A lawyer representing Nicole Gompel, daughter of a Jewish Resistance fighter allegedly tortured to death by the former SS officer, told the court she wanted her lawyers to remain silent in protest if Barbie was not forced back into the courtroom when her father's case came up.

Barbie's decision to walk out of his trial last week on the grounds he was being illegally held in France has outraged alleged victims of Nazi persecution.

Barely 90 minutes after declaring the sixth day of the hearings open, Presiding Judge Andre Cerdini called two recesses, both a result of Barbie's claim he was kidnapped from Bolivia in 1963 and would therefore boycott the trial.

But among other scientific loot, France took the discovery of Klaus Barbie.

The use of electrical torture on a large scale re-appeared during the Algerian War of Independence. The *Gégène*, as the machine was nicknamed in France, became an indispensable device for the French army and police, especially for the parachutists commanded by Gen. Massu, to extract confessions and information from Algerian suspects. Among those who suffered was a heroic young woman named Djemila Bouhired. Her case was one of those which became known, and which led to an outcry against such methods not only in France but —

largely through revelations in the London Observer — abroad as well. Later she was to marry a young French leftist with a Vietnamese mother, named Jacques Vergès.

Today he is the defender of Klaus Barbie, before the Assize Court of the Department of the Rhône. Vergès contemptuously rejects the charges of crimes against humanity laid against his client. He also denies that, in Bolivia, Klaus Barbie was anything but an innocent businessman. It is said that, before agreeing to represent him, Vergès told Barbie that if he had committed any criminal offence against Bolivians, he would not take his case.

But during the 1970s, under the dictatorship of Gen. Hugo Banzer, Barbie became an adviser to the army and to the Ministry of the Interior. An official of that ministry has said: "The Bolivians used simply to beat people up. Under Barbie, they learned the techniques of electricity, and the use of medical supervision to keep the suspect alive until they had finished with him." One victim of the electrodes, Mirna Murillo, remembers that her torturers were given by Señor Barbie. A few years later, in the "dirty war" in Argentina, the use of electrical torture against suspects reached its horrifying zenith.

There is much to learn from the story of Barbie and his tiny band of "Abachwezi" in black uniforms. One lesson is that it is utterly unfair to mock the French — as the West German press is currently doing — for the extent of their collaboration with the Germans during the Occupation.

There can be no pardon for the criminal policies of the Vichy Government, none — above all — for their co-operation which made possible the deportation and murder of the Jews in France. But the Nazis took the imposing slab of marble which was the French nation in 1940 and smote it — expertly and economically

— on its breaking-plane. France split apart along the lines of the concealed rift, the latent and occasionally patent civil war, which had divided the nation since 1789, the war of reds against whites, of revolution against reaction.

The Germans, with little direct intervention, were able to stand by and supervise a civil war which they had touched off; they had done much the same in 1871, occupying France after the Franco-Prussian war while the revolutionary Paris Commune was blasted apart by the Versailles government of reaction.

France is still trying to make sense of what happened between 1940 and 1944. The court at Lyons is none the worse for its theatricality. Jacques Vergès, for all his odious methods, is provoking other people to tell the truth — which will be at his client's expense as well. The riddle of resistance is that it turns the rules inside out: defiance of the law becomes patriotism, murder becomes justifiable execution, a rabble of deserters and misfits, of dropped-out students and unemployed agitators, becomes the company of saints and martyrs who saved the honour of the nation. And so they did. History is unfair.

Another lesson is that peoples suffer and change their minds, but the state bureaucracy goes on forever. After Barbie, they renamed streets after his victims in Lyons, lynched or shot some of his French assistants, took sacred vows before new memorials. The police carried on, and the state used Barbie's invention on its own victims in due course. As for Barbie himself, he too was deemed useful. After the Nazis, he was hired by American Intelligence and then by the Bolivians. He has been the handyman of the state for three governments in two continents. Where is his reward? No wonder that he prefers to sit in his large, luxurious cell rather than to stay in court and hear such absurd ingratitude. (London Observer Service)



Britain's Liberal leader David Steel (right) and his Social Democrat partner David Owen give the thumbs-up after yesterday's press conference in London as the June 11 general election campaign officially got underway. Steel and Owen said their new approach to governing the country would introduce sweeping constitutional changes, including the virtual abolition of the House of Lords, devolve power to the regions and end the country's north-south and rich-poor divide. (Reuters)

INSIDER'S ENGLAND

Sexual smearing likely in Britain's election campaign

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Gary Hart was forced to withdraw from the U.S. presidential campaign almost before it had begun, engulfed in a sex scandal sparked by newspaper reports.

In Britain too, where the 1987 election campaign got under way yesterday with the dissolution of parliament, there appears to be a fair amount of sexual smearing in prospect.

Already Conservative MP Harvey Proctor has tendered his resignation, presumably under pressure from party bosses who believed he was unlikely to hold on to his Billericay seat, given his imminent trial on four charges of gross indecency with young men.

But while the Proctor sex allegations would appear to have considerable substance, Liberal leader David Steel has vigorously denied weekend newspaper reports of misdemeanours involving him and the wife of a former Liberal Party chairman.

Steel yesterday issued libel writs against the *Sun* and the *Sat* newspapers over the allegations, and leaders of all the main parties united behind him in calling for a clean election campaign.

But for all the expressions of regret from the ruling Conservatives concerning the Steel smear, leading Liberals are convinced that the story emanated from Conservative ranks, and it is feared that Steel's popularity will be affected.

The Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance is working hard to establish itself as the main opposition party to Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives, but the Steel misdemeanour claims, carried by two of the country's biggest-selling newspapers, are likely to dent Alliance support.

Steel reacted to the story with distress, saying that he had been warned that he was likely to face a "dirty tricks campaign" but that in politics "you often have to laugh things off." There was, he said however, a larger issue at stake, "concerning the health of democracy, which is whether the election is going to be conducted on the issues or on smears and slanders."

Conservative Party Chairman Norman Tebbit echoed the sentiment, hoping that election argument would centre on "policies not personalities." Increasingly, though, it seems that politicians' private lives attract as much, if not more publicity than their proposals for government. And increasing numbers of them are being punished excessively for alleged moral indiscretions — Cecil Parkinson's enforced resignation as Tory chairman in 1983 springs to mind as a case in point.

One of the leading U.S. presidential contenders has already been forced out. One wonders how many British casualties there will be between now and June 11.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Syrian says mastermind of Beirut blasts arrested

BEIRUT (Reuters). — The mastermind of more than 100 minor bomb blasts in West Beirut since Syrian troops deployed there three months ago was arrested yesterday, Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon said.

Meanwhile, unidentified gunmen killed a senior Lebanese Communist Party official as he walked in a West Beirut street yesterday police said. They said three gunmen in a car fired on Hassan Hamdan, 50, killing him instantly.

Simon officially joins scrambled Democratic field

CARBONDALE, Illinois (AP). — Illinois Senator Paul Simon officially joined a newly scrambled Democratic presidential field yesterday by offering himself as an alternative to candidates "sickly packaged like some new soft drink."

Simon, 58, returned to southern Illinois near his home town of Makanda for the formal announcement of his candidacy. He said he was buoyed by polls showing he's gained strength since front-runner Gary Hart dropped from the race.

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The Eilat Club Hotel Time Sharing

Invitation to the Annual General Meeting of the Eilat Club
Hotel Association, which will take place at 8 p.m. on
Monday, May 25, at Olamit Gili Oranim, Rehov Gordon,
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Please bring an identifying certificate and your
Association registration booklet.

Chairman, Yaacov Stadler Deputy Chairman, Shmuel Guttentag

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a pleasant stay at the **KING SOLOMON HOTEL**.

WZO — Department of Noar Vebachinut

SS man probed in Demjanjuk trial

COLOGNE, West Germany (AP). — Israeli prosecutors in the Nazi war crimes trial of John Demjanjuk began questioning a former SS officer yesterday in their bid to prove the authenticity of a crucial Nazi identity card.

Prosecutors and defense attorneys traveled here from Jerusalem to take evidence from 71-year-old Helmut Leonhardt, a former SS officer at Trawniki, a training center where Demjanjuk was allegedly prepared to be a death camp guard.

"We are here to gather information that will help the court determine (Demjanjuk's) identity," prosecutor Michael Horowitz told reporters.

Demjanjuk, 67, a retired Cleveland auto worker, is accused of being

the infamous "Ivan the Terrible" at the Nazi Treblinka concentration camp who tortured prisoners and operated gas chambers in 1942 and 1943.

Members of the Israeli court are slated to question the witness in West Germany through June 12 in connection with Demjanjuk's three-month-old trial in Jerusalem.

By West German law, the questioning of Leonhardt was closed to the public because it is part of a trial taking place abroad.

"We are not allowed to discuss the details of this questioning," said Horowitz before yesterday's proceedings in Cologne got under way. "But in general terms it centres on the authenticity of (Demjanjuk's) Nazi identity card."

Leonhardt's evidence could shed light on the authenticity of the Nazi identity card that prosecutors allege belonged to Demjanjuk but which the defense says is a forgery.

The prosecution says the card was issued to Demjanjuk when he served at the Trawniki camp in Nazi-occupied Eastern Poland. The defense says the card was forged by the Soviets and then provided to Israeli prosecutors.

Leonhardt was not believed to have known Demjanjuk personally.

Leonhardt, wearing grey slacks and a plaid jacket, looked nervous as he entered one of the courtrooms yesterday. He declined to speak with reporters.

A court official said that the courtroom had been reserved for three

days for the questioning, but added that there was no timetable for the proceedings.

While in West Germany, members of the Israeli court are also slated to travel to Kassel to question Heinrich Schaeffer, another former SS officer at Trawniki.

On June 7, the court members will go to West Berlin to query Otto Horn, a former SS nurse at Treblinka who prosecutors say knew Demjanjuk during his tour of duty at the camp.

Judges hearing the Demjanjuk trial will attend the West Berlin questioning but not the sessions in Cologne and Kassel.

A member of Demjanjuk's defense team will be at all three locations to cross-examine witnesses.



Helmut Leonhardt, a former SS officer at Trawniki, the centre where Ivan Demjanjuk was allegedly trained as a concentration camp guard, is escorted into the Cologne court for questioning by Israeli prosecutors yesterday. (Reuter telephoto)

Peace dove replaces the angel

By MEIR RONNEN
Post Art Editor

The offending painting of an angel hung at the entrance to Jerusalem, to which artist Eduard Levin added a Star of David last week following protests from irate citizens and the Religious Affairs Ministry, vanished from the wall of the Bank Hapoalim building yesterday.

Those who objected to the painting said it resembled Jesus. The Jerusalem municipality, which has sponsored a series of paintings placed around the city to mark Jerusalem Day on May 27 says that Levin will replace the offending work with a painting of a dove symbolizing peace. The two other angels painted by Levin remain in place.

In other art news, the Israel Museum announced yesterday that artist Motti Mizrahi is to receive this year's prestigious Sandberg Prize. Mizrahi's huge sculpture, *He-Halutz*, a six armed-statue of a pioneer, was installed outside the Jerusalem Theatre last weekend.

Mizrahi is to receive the award at the current 21st convocation of the museum's international council.

To mark the 20th anniversary of the unification of the capital, the Israel Museum is opening a salute to Islamic culture tonight in a special show of Islamic jewellery and art. Later in the week it is opening an exhibition entitled "Children of the World Paint Jerusalem."



A model shows off Indian jewellery from the exhibition of Islamic Jewellery opening at the Israel Museum tonight. (Shai Zakai/Israel Museum)

2 Arabs on trial for attack in Vienna

VIENNA (Reuter). — Two Arabs went on trial in Vienna yesterday charged with carrying out an attack on El Al nearly 17 months ago in which four people died.

Tawfik ben Chaouali, 27, and Mongi ben Saadaoui, 28, members of Abu Nidal's Revolutionary Command group, are accused of two murders and 87 attempted murders at Vienna's Schwechat airport on December 27, 1985.

The attack at an El Al check-in desk killed four, including one gunman, and injured 40. The two surviving gunmen are accused of only the murder of two Austrians as one Israeli passenger may have been killed by a security guard's bullet.

The Vienna attack coincided with a similar raid at Rome's Fiumicino airport in which 15 people were killed.

The attacks followed an Israeli air raid on the Tunis headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in October 1985 in which 60 people were killed.

Three gunmen in Vienna had planned to seize Israeli hostages and force a waiting El Al plane to fly out of Austria.

They were stopped from getting near the El Al counter by a hail of fire from Austrian and Israeli security guards and they responded by shooting wildly and hurling grenades.

The trial, conducted with interpreters at Vienna's provincial court, is expected to last five days.

Both Saadaoui and Chaouali pleaded not guilty to the charges. Both defendants face lifelong jail sentences if convicted.

Nazi euthanasia doctors both jailed for 4 years

FRANKFURT (Reuter). — Two former doctors were jailed for four years each yesterday for helping to kill more than 10,000 mentally ill people in a Nazi euthanasia programme.

Karl Ullrich and Heinrich Bunke, both now aged 72, were found guilty by the Frankfurt regional court after a 16-month trial of taking part in the Nazis' "T-4 programme" in which more than 70,000 mentally handicapped people were murdered.

The prosecution had demanded six-year prison terms. The defense called for acquittal.

Explaining the sentences, which are only one year more than the minimum three years for being an accessory to murder, presiding judge Johanna Dierks said the two men had been unable to withdraw from the euthanasia programme once they had recognized its criminal nature.

It was difficult to assess their guilt as they were people who would not normally have become criminals, she said.

Anyone who had not experienced the Nazi state should be wary of underestimating influences such as its ideology and the prevailing pressure to obey orders, Dierks said.

Ullrich and Bunke were acquitted in an earlier trial in 1967 on the grounds that they believed they were acting in accordance with the law and continued practising until the early 1980s.

The acquittal was lifted in 1970 but a retrial was abandoned until 1986 on health grounds.

The "T-4 programme" started in the Third Reich in 1940 after Hitler denounced the mentally ill as "useless eaters."

Bunke was found guilty of being an accessory to the murder of 1,000 people and Ullrich of 4,500 people.



Dr. Karl Ullrich (left) and Dr. Heinrich Bunke leave a Frankfurt court yesterday after being sentenced to four years in prison for killing mentally ill persons during World War II. (Reuter telephotos)



Second Channel on despite Rubinstein's resignation

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Experimental TV broadcasts on the Second Channel, and efforts to establish a permanent commercial TV station, will continue, despite concern that Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein's resignation announcement will bring them to a halt.

Ministry spokesman, Avi Hefetz denied reports that the administrative unit headed by Avraham Poraz to run the experimental broadcasts and plan a commercial channel is about to be disbanded. "As things

stand, everything is continuing as planned," said Hefetz.

The experimental broadcasts already reach most parts of the country, and can usually be picked up on UHF 22. The ministry has just added two new transmitters to allow TV reception of the Second Channel in Haifa Bay and Beersheba. In the Haifa area, reception is available over UHF 27, with antennas pointed toward Acre. In Beersheba, broadcasts are aired over UHF 35, with antennas pointing south.

Rubinstein, the strongest advocate of the Second Channel as a commercial network and a competi-

tor of Israel TV, also established an administrative body to set up legal cable TV broadcasts.

Lea Levi adds: By allowing the Second Channel to operate without appropriate legislation, the government is "stealing" from Israeli entertainers, according to actor Moshe Alkalai, chairman of the Israel Artists Association.

Speaking at a press conference in Tel Aviv yesterday, Alkalai said, "The attorney-general has legalized operation of a pirate station, since they are using material we created

without paying for it.

He said the IAA would decide whether to take the matter to court after the scheduled meeting of the International Federation of Artists (IFA) Executive here next year. The meeting will coincide with an international symposium on the rights of performers, once their work has been recorded on film or video cassettes.

In the past, legislation in Israel (such as the Performing Artists Law) has been based on FIA resolutions, which are usually adopted as international conventions by Unesco and the International Labour Organization.

Israeli vehicles stoned in W. Bank

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two Israeli vehicles were stoned yesterday in the West Bank. A military spokesman said stonethrowers smashed the windshield of an army vehicle in Ramallah and lightly damaged a private Israeli car near the Deheishe refugee camp.

There were no injuries in either incident, and no arrests were made.

In Dura, near Hebron, schoolchildren and teachers chased two masked men from their schools yesterday, branding them "collaborators." The men unsuccessfully tried to halt lessons in both of the boys' and girls' schools.

Palestinian sources say Dura's appointed mayor, Abdel Fattah Dudin, has angered local residents by attempting to replace the schools' teachers with his own appointments.

Dudin is a relative of Village Leagues head Mustafa Dudin and Jordanian Minister for Occupied Territories Marwan Dudin, and say the sources, is regarded as a "collaborator."



Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-Oz (extreme right) looks on yesterday as officials of a Kinneret local body confiscate a fishing net from a fisherman who was operating without a licence. (UPFA)

Haifa mayor hits gov't for waste

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Mayor Arye Gurel yesterday blasted the government for "encouraging waste and inefficiency" by its policy of diverting funds to cities that run up big deficits.

Presenting his proposed NIS 164 million budget for the 1987 fiscal year to the press yesterday, Gurel said the government was punishing Haifa for keeping its financial affairs in order.

It was not coming through with Haifa's share of the property and entertainment taxes; was not paying its share for the maintenance of public beaches; paying only half its share for schooling, a state service, "and hardly giving us any grants at all."

"Their explanation is that we have no serious deficit," he said.

Gurel said that only 55 per cent of the budget would be covered by municipal taxes, 5 per cent less than last year. This year's budget is 31 per cent higher than last year's.

He noted that City Hall had reduced its staff by more than 50 per cent since 1979 to only 3,100, and its outstanding loans, were down to only 16.7 per cent of the budget.

Police boat crash

HAIFA (Irim). — A coastal police boat that crashed into rocks while patrolling off the Acre coast yesterday was towed to the port here for repairs.

The incident took place at 6:10 a.m. in heavy fog. The three policemen on board were rescued after plugging the hole in the bottom of the boat.

Arab culture week in Haifa

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. — An Egyptian folklore troupe, 30 new films from Egypt and thousands of books from many Arab countries are to make their Israeli debut on June 1 as part of this year's Arab Culture and Book Week at the Beit Hagefen Arab-Jewish Centre.

Centre director Zvi Israeli said yesterday that the 20-member troupe will present Egyptian folklore in song, dance and music. The group is to perform all over the country, in Arab towns and villages as well as in Jewish towns.

This is the first time that an Egyptian art group is coming here outside the framework of governmental agreements, he said.

Beit Hagefen is also bringing 30 of the newest Egyptian films for Arab Culture and Book Week. The films, which are being brought here in the form of video cassettes, will be screened at Beit Hagefen and in a day-long marathon in Baka al-Gharbiya.

Israeli said that if the films are well received, he intended to organize a mobile film club that will tour the Arab villages.

PLP 'not in anybody's pocket'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Progressive List for Peace leaders, upset because the Labour Party had until yesterday assumed automatic support by their two-MK faction for early elections, said yesterday that the PLP was in no one's pocket.

But the disregard of the Labour politicians, who had not consulted with the PLP was apparently shared by the press, and only two reporters showed up to hear six of the party's leaders at a Jerusalem press conference.

MK Mattityahu Peled said the PLP would not support Labour if it turned out that proposals for an international conference were just a "gimmick" by Alignment leader and Vice Premier Shimon Peres to achieve early elections.

Peled recounted that PLP representatives had approached then prime minister Peres with the idea of an international conference two years ago. "He dismissed us with contempt," Peled said.

Peres's insistence that Labour would neither negotiate with the

PLO nor recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination had led to "reservations" in the PLP about his peace plans, Peled said.

Despite differences with Labour on the peace process, the PLP leaders said they would join the initiative for dispersal of the Knesset if Labour made a commitment to give Israeli Arabs the same rights as Jewish citizens. A recent government decision to grant Druse and Circassians full rights proved that such status had been withheld in the past, Peled said.

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Peled said that Labour would neither negotiate with the

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on Sunday, May 24, 1987,
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2. Prof. DAVID PERKINS
Graduate School of Education,
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will lecture on:
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Chairman: Prof. Yadin Dudai
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Congratulations to last night's recipients of honorary doctoral degrees:

ABBA KOVNER, Israel
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Prof. MOSHE PRYWES, Israel
GEORGE SHERUT, U.S.A.

Meeting of Press Council Executive Committee

will be held on
Friday, May 22 at 11:50 a.m.
at Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv.

All executive committee members are invited to participate in the meeting.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

Inauguration of the Alec and Myra Harmot Hybridoma Laboratory

Lecture:
Dr. Nechama Smorodinsky

The George S. Wise Faculty of Life Sciences
Monoclonal Antibodies and their Use in Biological & Clinical Studies

on Thursday, May 21, 1987, at 11:00 a.m. The Cohen-Porter U.K. Building, Room 222, Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv
Entrance through Austria Gate (1). The public is invited.

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Interview with Yuri Orlov

Beyond a human rights issue

The following excerpts are from an interview by Eric Greenberg with Dr. Yuri Orlov, the Soviet dissident leader and founder of the Helsinki Group who was expelled from the USSR last year.

The right of Jewish families to leave the Soviet Union transcends the limits of the important, but narrow, issue of human rights. The situation before us is also a problem of mutual security. If the Soviet Union would agree to open up its borders, this would significantly increase the warmth of relations between countries.

Soviet citizens are raised in an atmosphere of secrecy regarding the rest of the world. Those who have the power in the Soviet Union want this situation to remain intact. It is still the case that those people who wish to leave the Soviet Union are subjected to ostracism and are proclaimed to be traitors by Soviet propaganda. This situation is very dangerous for international relations. Soviet citizens are brought up in an atmosphere which promotes confrontation with the rest of the world. This is a strong argument for those advancing human rights.

Gorbachev has stated that the life of the Soviet Jew is a good life, or in any case, a better one than that of other ethnic groups. He pointed to positions occupied by the Soviet Jews as confirmations of his statements. Gorbachev's position is that there is no Jewish problem, no anti-Semitism, no friction. Of course, this is quite contrary to the reality.

Until World War II, anti-Semitism was persecuted in the Soviet Union. The statutes were clear about sentencing those guilty of ethnic animosity. At that time, the Jewish minority attained positions of importance in various institutions and cultural and intellectual circles. This was also a result of the Bolshevik Revolution which forced many Russian intellectuals to leave.

Subsequently, a redistribution of property destroyed the middle class which developed and expanded the cultural layers of the Russian society. Thank God, that one minority - the Jews - found itself filling these positions that would otherwise remain empty. After all this, Russian chauvinists still accuse Jews of appropriating all influential positions in the intellectual sphere.

After the war, an anti-Semitic



Yuri Orlov

campaign, to which I became an unwilling witness was born and began to unfold. This campaign culminated in the trial of Jewish physicians, who it was said had tried to poison Stalin. As a result, a campaign of anti-Semitism spread throughout all the USSR, and took hold of the lowest and most undesirable inclinations and tendencies in the nature of Soviet society. Although I am not a Jew, I was often taken for a person of Jewish origin. I personally felt and saw what it was like to be a Jew in the Soviet Union. I know.

After Stalin's death, the doctors were freed, but the bitter residue of the improprieties that took place naturally led to a movement which advocated the right of Soviet Jews to leave the Soviet Union. The Jews wanted to leave in order to free themselves from this very heavy burden. As the Jews articulated their desire to leave, a parallel movement of anti-Semitism started to grow.

Certainly, the times have changed since Stalin's regime. Khrushchev had swept to the side the heavy Iron Curtain. But generally speaking, the progress had not been significant. I have often had to entertain questions from even educated and erudite individuals, as well as the average members of the population, as to why the Jews want to leave the Soviet Union. I would point to anti-Semitism, but this phenomenon would elicit no feeling and no response from a non-Jewish Soviet citizen. He does not even notice it,

ky, travelling to the woods with his family, was intercepted and forced to return to Moscow.

Some 130 Moscow refuseniks have sent an appeal to Mikhail Gorbachev demanding the release of Prisoner of Zion Alexei Magarik, a 28-year-old cellist and Hebrew teacher. Magarik was arrested on March 14, 1986, and subsequently sentenced to a three-year term on spurious drug charges.

Naomi Shapiro, the daughter of long-term refuseniks Leah and Lev Shapiro, has recently addressed an appeal to Gorbachev. "My name is Naomi Shapiro and I shall be nine years old soon. My grandparents are very old: my grandpa is 83 years old and my grandama is 78 years old. But I have never seen them, and I miss them very much. They live in Israel, but we are not allowed to go there. We have been told that 17 years ago, eight years before I was born, my father had known some state secrets. But I don't know any secrets. Why cannot I go to see them even for a short time? Can it really be true that it is so dangerous for the USSR if we live in Israel together?"

"I heard that you are a very kind grandfather and love all children. You also have a granddaughter, and you play and spend a lot of time with her. I cannot even see my grandparents. I have seen them only in pictures. They are not well, and I am so eager to hug and kiss them. I implore you. Please help me."

Naomi's grandparents, Evgenia

although it pervades the Soviet society as well as his own behaviour in subconscious and subtle, and more direct and bolder ways. But he does not see. He is so immersed in his chauvinism that he does not even realize its existence.

I don't know whether Gorbachev will allow the Jews to leave. So far, I don't think it is in the interests of the Soviet government to do so. The Jewish minority contains many hard workers, excellent scholars and brilliant theoreticians. It is less infested with drunkenness and idleness than the general population. It is difficult to part with such positive people.

I would like to mention the Yekimovs and the Rosensteins - families who have been waiting 15 years to emigrate. Of course, there is also Vladimir Slepak, who is also a member of the Helsinki Group, just like Anatoly Sharansky. Both fought for the rights of emigration for Jews and non-Jews alike. They fought for the rights of a Russian woman from Leningrad, who wanted to emigrate but did not choose Israel as her place of residence. She had that right and they worked to uphold it. The views of Sharansky and Slepak are not limited to ethnicity, for they expand far beyond the plight of the Jews to envelop the general rights of Man. And I marvel at such generosity of spirit. I would like you to share that spirit as well.

I also want to mention Ida Nudel, a beautiful person who is my personal friend. We must get her out.

U.S. Bar's accord with Soviets still stirs anger

By PATRICIA GOLAN

INTENSE OPPOSITION to an agreement between the American Bar Association and the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL) continues to engage Jewish and non-Jewish groups in the U.S. The controversial "Declaration of Cooperation" between the two law associations, which pledges to "advance the rule of law," has drawn continuous fire since its signing in 1985, even after it was overwhelmingly upheld by the ABA national convention last year.

Several American Jewish groups, notably the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, have been lobbying for abrogation of the agreement with the ASL, an avowed anti-Zionist organization. Two-thirds of the Senate Judiciary Committee have expressed their opposition to the pact, as has Harvard law expert Alan Dershowitz. Dershowitz has said the agreement "gives the Soviet Union everything it wants and gives those who were dissidents within the Soviet Union nothing."

Opponents of the pact note that the ASL, together with the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public, in 1985 issued a revised edition of "The White Book," which deals with dissidents and refuseniks. The book charges that Jews who want to emigrate have been "inspired by Western intelligence services," and claims that Russian Jewish immigrants to Israel often "found it impossible to bear the nightmares and humiliations of life in Israel and committed suicide." The main author of the White Book is Samuil Ziv, vice-president of both the ASL and the Anti-Zionist Committee.

AN ENERGETIC organized protest against the Declaration among the ABA rank-and-file was spearheaded a year ago by two non-Jewish lawyers from Phoenix, Arizona: Patience Huntwork and Orest Jejna. Huntwork has spent thousands of dollars from her own pocket in this effort. Jejna is an ethnic Ukrainian pressing for Ukrainian human rights.

"It doesn't take much imagination," Huntwork told me, "to see that the agreement with the ASL lends credibility to its attacks on Israel." She says the real reason the ABA wants the agreement is to make things easier for American lawyers to represent international corporations with interests in the Soviet Union.

The Arizona-sponsored resolution to rescind the agreement was rejected by the ABA's House of Delegates last August, after a 10-hour impassioned debate on the floor during which Dershowitz called the ASL "the most reprehensible, professional organization on the face of the earth."

Advocates of the pact, including the then ABA president William Falsgraf and current president Eugene Thomas, argued that the Declaration provided a "window of opportunity" to raise human rights issues with Soviet lawyers.

"We must have a dialogue at a time when we have the capacity to blow each other to hell," says ABA spokesman Richard Collins. "We can't investigate this organization; these are the only people with whom we can talk. It's the only game in town." Without the agreement, he maintains, ABA representatives would never have been able to meet last spring, for two hours, with Soviet President Andrei Gromyko.

But according to the agreement's opponents, immediately after that visit, Ziv issued a denunciation of American Jewish support for Soviet Jewry.

The most notable exception to the ABA-ASL agreement has been Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, and head of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. Abram said at last August's ABA convention that while the original 1985 agreement had "accorded a despicable propaganda front a completely unmerited measure of legitimacy," a renegotiated accord signed in the spring of 1986 had placed human rights "high on the exchange's agenda." He argued that the ABA should not scrap the "admittedly small advance without putting it to the test," and proposed a one-year trial.

ABRAM HAS BEEN denounced for not having helped defeat the motions to abrogate the pact. Task Force member William Pearl, a California attorney and local talk-show personality, has been scathing in his condemnation. "Abram has done great harm to the human rights movement. The NCJS is out of step with other human rights organizations in this country and the world," Pearl charges.

A question of trust

The following article was written by five Moscow refuseniks: G. Grinberg, Yu. Goshland, M. Losiev, L. Losiev, Reznik. It was translated from Russian by the Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre.

Let us consider some interrelated aspects of the problem of "security refusals" and the problem of international trust: are these problems connected and, if so, what is the influence of one on the other?

First of all, it is clear that disarmament, the most pressing problem of modern times, is complicated by the absence of trust between the U.S. and the USSR. The democratic governments have long been trying to explain to the Soviet leadership that trust cannot simply be considered a goal to be reached through disarmament; indeed, it is the absence of trust which makes negotiations so difficult and controversial.

Disarmament is the fear of deception, or disinformation. Disinformation is less likely where information is readily available and subject to verification; more likely when information is withheld in the name of confidentiality.

The familiar response to this argument has been that every government has a certain amount of information which absolutely must be kept from its likely enemy. This material includes military technique and technology, the economy, resources, etc. Each country has its own tradition as to the extent of information concealed. That there is a clear disproportion in this area between the U.S. and USSR has been noted even by the Soviet press (for example, see the article in *Pravda* by the academician Zaslavsky).

This was the situation until 1972. In that year a miracle took place: in the course of negotiations Brezhnev and Nixon revealed the most cherished of military data. On this occasion both parties agreed that:

1. Each side must have full in-

formation about the other in order to conduct negotiations on arms control and, subsequently, on disarmament.

2. The data presented by the two parties was so consistent that it was possible to conclude agreements. Recent years have only confirmed the above principles. The earlier attitude of concealing national intelligence was modified because such change was recognized as absolutely necessary in order to fulfill the agreements. And today it has come to the proposal of full openness and comprehensive control including on-the-spot verification.

Moreover, Soviet representatives declare the necessity of such changes, and their readiness to undertake them, on any level.

Several years ago Shumlin, deputy of the minister of the interior, stated in an interview that the maximum period of security refusals was five years; last year Gorbachev increased it to 10. Of course, both of these declarations happen to be false; among the refuseniks are people whose waiting periods long ago passed 15 years, and some of these have even been awarded "eternal" refusal.

But what is important here is the glaring contradiction between official logic and reality. There are two possibilities. If the leaders of the Soviet Union are seriously concerned about disarmament and hence ready to relax restrictions in the areas of secrecy, they must inevitably agree that mass refusal of Jewish emigration on grounds of security is merely a pretext for the curbing of emigration and has nothing to do with national security interests.

Otherwise, all the clamour about "restructuring of thought" in the nuclear age is a great soap bubble. The Soviet leaders surely realize that they must choose between the first and the second alternative; a third does not exist.

Georgian Jews more at home in Israel than in U.S.

Jews from the Soviet Union's Republic of Georgia who emigrate to Israel have an easier time assimilating than Georgian Jews who emigrate to the U.S., according to a study by Leah Palagi, herself an immigrant from Soviet Georgia to New York. The study, based on questionnaires filled out by 305 immigrants - 150 in Israel and 155 in Forest Hills, N.Y. - also showed that

more Georgians in Israel were religiously affiliated than the ones in the U.S.

Although Georgians in Israel are observing traditional Jewish laws to a greater extent than those in the U.S., Georgian Jews in both countries are forgetting traditions they held in their native land for more than 1,000 years, the study shows.

News calendar

and Shmuel Shapiro, made aliyah in 1977, the same year that her parents and brother, Yisrael applied for exit visas to Israel. Write to the Shapiros: USSR; Leningrad 190968; Kanal Gribovskaya 80, apt. 13, Shapiro, Leah and Lev.

In Moscow, long-term refuseniks Irina and Victor Brailovsky were told by Ovir officials that their son Leonid's and his wife Elena's applications for emigration will be considered separately from their own. Irina Brailovsky was informed that independent consideration will now be given to grown children of long-term refuseniks - who in most cases are denied exit visas on grounds of "regime considerations."

Together with Irina Brailovsky, other mothers - including Natasha Rosenzweig, Evgenia Palanker, Yeksa Margulies, Nina Dikaya and Erlina Matlina - have appealed and demonstrated for the right of their children, and in some cases, their grandchildren, to emigrate.

In the case of Erlina Matlina, a 57-year-old endocrinologist, her son Mikhail Kara-Yamov and his family have been granted exit visas.

In Moscow, Felix Abramovich, the son of long-term refuseniks, Marta and Pavel Abramovich, has submitted his own application for emigration, separate from his pa-

rents. In Leningrad, Mikhail Taratuta, son of long-term refuseniks Ida and Aba Taratuta has also applied independently.

MAY 4

Following the desecration of graves in the Jewish cemetery on April 17 and 20, *Leningradskaya Pravda* reported on April 22 that criminal proceedings had been instituted in connection with "an act of hooliganism" in which unknown persons knocked down and damaged over 125 gravestones. The report said that "the people of Leningrad are indignant and demand severe punishment for those responsible."

MAY 5

Former Prisoner of Zion Lev Elbert, the engineer who recently completed a 47-day hunger strike with his wife Inna for their right to repatriate to Israel, spoke with Makarov today of the Ministry of Interior. The official informed him that the Elberts were on a new list of refusals. Makarov phoned back a half hour later apologizing for his error and saying that the Elberts' case was still being reviewed, and that an answer should be forthcoming in two weeks' time. In Kiev, their 16-year-old son, Carmel, who had joined his parents during their prolonged hunger strike, was suspended



from school because of "systematic absenteeism."

The Elberts first applied for exit visas in 1976.

MAY 7

Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelstein, serving a three-year sentence on spurious drug charges, was released four months before the end of his term on Israel Independence Day. His wife travelled to Novosibirsk to accompany him on the two-day journey home to Moscow. Approximately 100 refuseniks gathered to welcome him to Moscow at 11 a.m. today at the Kazansky train station. Later, Edelstein said, "From this year forward, Israel Independence Day will always be a double celebration for our family. During this difficult period, I felt the constant strong support from the people and government of Israel, and I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation to all of you. Our greatest hope is to repatri-

ate to our holy land as soon as possible."

Inessa and Igor Uspensky, both entomologists and refuseniks for eight years, have received a refusal and were told not to re-apply until 1992.

In 1981 the alleged reason for their refusal was the so-called "secrecy" of Inessa's brother, refusenik Professor Alexander Ioffe, who had allegedly worked with classified material 10 years previously. The Uspenskys' specific field of research included the reproductive physiology of ticks.

The Association of Israeli Citizens in the USSR has sent a petition to the Moscow City Council requesting premises in order to open a cultural centre for Hebrew language classes, performing arts classes, celebrating Jewish festivals and a library of Hebrew literature.

MAY 9

Over 2,000 Jews gathered in Minsk today at the memorial for victims of the Holocaust, which was erected in Minsk after World War II at the Ratomyskaya Street pit. (This is the only memorial in the Soviet Union which explicitly mentions Jewish victims of the Holocaust.)

At the gathering, war veterans recounted stories of the Minsk ghetto and resistance. Prior to the event, Lev Ovsischer, Alexander Lerner, Yuli Kosharovskiy, Vladimir Slepak and Mikhail Kholmiansky sent invitations to World War II veterans, Holocaust historians and others to join them at the memorial meeting.

MAY 10

Yuri Shepizman, who dreamed of living in Israel but waited for 10 years for an exit visa, died en route to Israel today at the age of 65 without being reunited with his only daughter or ever meeting his two grandsons. His exit visa came too late, as it did for Chaya Kakhina, Inna Melman or for Inessa Fierova to save her brother Mikhail Shtrama's life.

Profoundly shocked by the tragic news of Shepizman's death, 36 refuseniks in Leningrad sent a letter to Gorbachev and the CSCE conference in Vienna saying that the Shepizmans were deprived of their right to live with their daughter and grandchildren under false pretenses. "Both Nelly and Yuri Shepizman had never engaged in knowledge of 'state secrets'..." Shepizman was seriously ill since 1983, but in spite of this fact the Shepizmans were repeatedly refused exit visas. Only after an international campaign was mounted were the authorities forced to give the Shepizmans permission to leave the USSR. But it was too late for Yuri... This tragedy was not an exception nor an accident. This is a crime which must not be forgotten nor forgiven. We demand that the officials guilty for this tragedy be brought to open trials. We demand

(Continued on Page 9)

The Soviet Jewry page, which appears fortnightly, is edited by Louis Rapoport.

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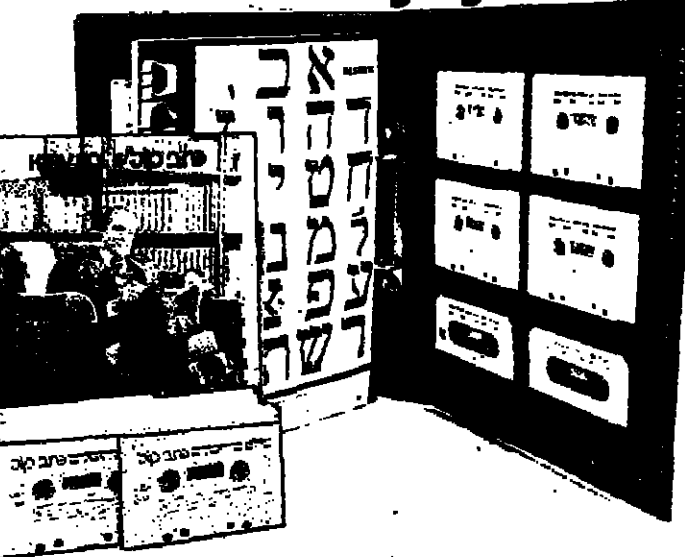
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announce a ceremony - naming

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in memory of

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The event will take place on Wednesday, May 20, 1987, at 4:45 p.m., at the Metulla Community Centre.

THE STATE should not interfere with a couple's decision to have a child by a surrogate mother, according to Pinhas Shifman, who teaches family law at the Hebrew University. "Reproduction is an intimate matter that is properly left to the individual," he says.

Surrogate motherhood, he adds, can and should be viewed positively as it enables a couple to realize their right to parenthood. The practice deserves approval from the point of view of Halacha as well, he says, since it makes it possible to fulfill the religious commandment to "be fruitful and multiply." For a couple unable to have children by other means, one could even argue that surrogate motherhood is a religious duty.

Theory aside, what would happen if a case like that of Baby M came before the courts in Israel? Last week, the health minister signed regulations that effectively prohibit surrogate motherhood. A woman

Publishing the ban

New Health Ministry regulations aim to outlaw surrogate motherhood. Family law expert Pinhas Shifman disagrees with the ministry, and tells Ron Jourard why.

may not carry the fetus of a couple who pay for the resulting baby and raise it as their own.

In the Baby M case, decided in March in a New Jersey court, Mary Beth Whitehead had agreed to bear a child for William and Elizabeth Stern for \$10,000, and as part of the deal she was artificially inseminated with Stern's sperm. But right after she gave birth, she changed her mind and insisted on keeping the child.

After ruling that the contract was valid, the court awarded custody of

Baby M to the Sterns and, out of concern for the child's welfare, denied Whitehead visiting rights. The court's decision has been appealed.

The central problem in such a case, says Shifman, is one of child custody, in which the paramount consideration is the welfare of the child. (Here, such a case would be heard in the district court, unless the parties agreed to settle it in rabbinical court.)

If the dispute came before the court immediately after the birth of

the child, it is likely that psychological bonding between mother and child could not be cited as grounds for awarding custody to the mother, says Shifman.

The court would consider giving custody to the mother because of the "tender years" doctrine in Israeli law, which holds that children up to the age of six should be raised by the mother. But the court can deviate from the doctrine if special reasons exist: If the mother was unmarried, for example, says Shifman, the father's ability to raise the child in a two-parent family would be grounds for paternal custody.

Shifman takes issue with the tender years doctrine, which originates in Halacha. It is not supported by empirical evidence, he says, and there is thus no reason to automatically favour the mother over the father. Applying the doctrine in a surrogate motherhood case, he warns, can be dangerous. It could lead other couples to use the "worst" women as surrogate mothers to counter the presumption that the mother is best suited to raise the child. For instance, the couple might hire a prostitute so that they could ask the judge: "Would you award custody to a whore?"

If the child's welfare can be served at least equally by giving custody to the father, priority should be given to the father's right to parenthood, contends Shifman. But don't both parents have an equal right to raise the child? Assuming that the father's own wife is unable to bear children, and given that the mother can have more babies, favouring the mother would rob the father of his only chance to procreate inside his marriage.

ALSO MILITATING in favour of the father is the fact that the mother originally agreed to surrender the child to him, says Shifman. In deciding the question of custody, the court should try to ensure that the legitimate expectations of the sides are fulfilled.

Naturally, the expectations of the parties are legitimate only if the contract upon which they are based is valid. If the contract is deemed invalid, the court need not attach any weight to the obligations it imposes on the couple and the surrogate mother.

Would such a contract be found invalid? Under Section 30 of the Contracts Law, 1973, a contract is void if it is "illegal, immoral or against public policy."

One must distinguish, says Shifman, between the mother's agreement to produce the child and hand him over to the father, and her agreement, which is likely part of the same contract, to have the child adopted by the father's wife. The court could find the first part of the contract valid and the latter part invalid.

The agreement to give custody to the father could be seen as a violation of the law against the sale of children (Section 364 of the Criminal Code). But, according to Shifman, the prohibition would not apply to the surrogate mother arrangement because it does not involve a sale. The father is simply taking custody of his own child.

Shifman points out that in divorce settlements, child custody is often determined by the parents as part of a package deal in which the family assets, such as a car and an apartment, are divided up. No one has suggested that such accords constitute the sale of children, he notes.

Nor is the agreement to bear the child and hand him over to the father immoral, says Shifman, not even under Jewish law. However, some rabbinical authorities might disagree, he concedes.

As evidence that Jewish law might



Natural father William Stern carries 'Baby M.'

(AFP photo)

endorse the agreement, Shifman points out that surrogate motherhood existed in biblical times, albeit in a different form. Rachel, Jacob's wife, being barren, gave her maid-servant Bilha to Jacob so that she may bear him a child. It was the custom for such children to be adopted by the wife of their father, whereupon the mother, a concubine, relinquished all rights to the child.

Surrogate motherhood involving artificial insemination could be sanctioned under Jewish law, if there was no risk of incest. If the surrogate mother was married, such a risk would exist because of doubts regarding the identity of the father, who in Halacha is *prima facie* presumed to be her husband.

Moreover, some rabbinical opinion holds that impregnating a married woman with semen from a Jewish man other than her husband is tantamount to adultery. According to this view, the offspring of such an arrangement would be *mamzerim*, barred from marrying other Jews.

The doubts would be minimized and rabbinical approval could be won, says Shifman, if the surrogate mother were unmarried. The father's identity would be certain, and an unmarried woman cannot be an adulteress.

By artificial insemination of a single woman, a man performs his duty to procreate without engaging in illicit relations, says Shifman. He rejects the view held by some scholars that the commandment to propagate can only be fulfilled through sexual intercourse.

Religious authorities could approve of surrogate motherhood on formal, technical grounds and yet rule against it for fear that the practice, by separating procreation from marriage, could in the long run lead to permissiveness and disintegration of the family.

Even if the rabbis rejected surrogate motherhood, the court could still rule that under secular Israeli law it was neither immoral nor against public policy.

Israeli law, while based on religious principles in matters of marriage and divorce, does not necessarily follow religious law in issues of morality and public policy. In 1979, for example, the Supreme Court ignored the opposition of religious scholars to Artificial Insemination by Donor (AID), when it recognized the legality of an agreement between spouses on artificial insemination. (The husband had consented to the artificial insemination of his wife with sperm from an anonymous donor, and the court ruled that he had a duty to support the child.)

WHAT OF the argument that the contract is immoral or against public policy because the woman had agreed to produce the child and give custody to the father solely because

her husband's sperm and implanted in another woman's womb. In such a situation, it could be argued that both the husband's wife and surrogate mother were the child's biological mothers. The husband's wife could thus be recognized as the child's mother without undergoing adoption proceedings.

While relevant today, Shifman's legal arguments may all become academic when Health Ministry regulations on *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) and artificial insemination are passed.

IVF regulations have already been prepared by the ministry and are to be published shortly, according to Tzvi Levine, the ministry's legal adviser.

Under the regulations, the egg donor must remain anonymous and will have no rights or duties regarding the child. The woman in whose womb the fertilized egg is implanted — the sperm must come from her husband — will be recognized as the mother. IVF under any other circumstances will be prohibited.

IVF will be permitted only at authorized hospitals. Persons violating the regulations will face a fine and imprisonment, and delinquent doctors could lose their licence.

According to Levine, the ministry is drafting regulations on artificial insemination that will implicitly ban an arrangement of the Baby M type, in which the sperm donor is known to the recipient and the recipient undertakes not to take custody of the child.

The proposed regulations, which he says are to be issued in the coming months, will restrict artificial insemination to authorized hospitals and clinics.

The regulations are being drafted in coordination with an advisory committee of top obstetricians and gynecologists and the Supreme Helsinki Committee, which formulates policy on medical matters involving legal and ethical problems. (The 11-man Helsinki committee, a brainchild of the World Health Organization, is made up of a rabbi, a jurist, a philosopher, a public representative and doctors.)

The ban on surrogate motherhood is consistent with the recommendations of a 1985 report on IVF published by the Israel Medical Association (IMA). The report, by a commission of doctors, jurists and rabbis, questioned the validity of the surrogate mother's consent. "The action she agreed to does not end immediately but binds her for a long time," said the report. "and it is doubtful if at the time she gave her consent she was aware of the emotional attachment she might develop during pregnancy."

The IMA commission also expressed concern that the financial straits of the surrogate mother might be exploited by women seeking to evade pregnancy. "Such apprehension calls for a ban on surrogacy for money," said the report. "But voluntary surrogacy is unrealistic because of the difficulties involved. And if a volunteer is found, she will probably be a very close relative, and then secrecy and privacy will disappear, which will make the difficulties even greater."

Shifman opposes the banning of surrogate motherhood, and questions the legality of ministry regulations purporting to do so. "Limiting a fundamental right, such as the right to parenthood, can only be done by Knesset legislation," he says.

"The state," he adds, "should not interfere in matters of reproduction except in extreme cases, to prevent harm to others." For example, interference might be justified in the case of the severely retarded, who can be compelled to use contraception. Similarly, laws banning sex with minors and child marriages, which restrict the right to procreate, might also be justified.

Non-intervention, he stresses, does not necessarily mean approval. For example, the fact that the state does not enforce the law against sex between consenting adult homosexuals does not mean that it condones such relations.

"There are controversial matters in which it is neither necessary nor desirable for the state to assert a position," says Shifman. "Surrogate motherhood is one such matter."

showed strong rhythmic backbone and infectious bounce and included charming references to their programming titles. One selection of Couperin's 12 short pieces — a set of variations, really — under the overall title *Les Folies Francaises* was played in conjunction with a screening of drawings by Avi Lev, each based on the colour designated as the title of each piece.

In Ravel's *Chansons Madecasses*, as sensuous and picturesque piece of music as any, the mode of expression was classically balanced, at once involved and perfect. Mira Zakai's intelligent, refined artistry proved no less of an asset than her magnificent voice in moulding a performance of luxurious grandeur. The instrumentalists, especially Jonathan Zak at the piano, were an important part of the overall effect.

The Faure quartet, written late in the composer's life, when his style had become increasingly austere (Faure was deaf by then) received a committed reading from the ad-hoc group — violinists Shimon Ablovitch and Leonid Kerbel, violinist Rachel Kamun and cellist Doron Toystor.

Villa-Lobo's *Sonata-Fantasy No. 2*, on the other hand, a rambling composition in grand-Romantic style, seemed rather stodgy. Additional interpretive ingenuity, subtlety and tonal imagination could have added a great deal to the rendition by Ablovitch and pianist, Zehava Simoa.

ELI KAREV

Today is edited by Amy Levinson

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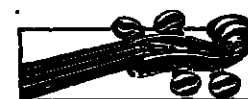
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Chaotic concert



strength of determination than by utter desolation — an interpretation which seemed to lack justification.

All the instrumental sections — the woodwind soloists especially — acquitted themselves with high honours, blending into a truly homogeneous sonar entity.

Beneath its innocent surface, Haydn's relatively late *Sinfonia concertante* is, like much of the composer's output, a rather tricky piece in that it demands each of the four soloists to wear two hats at once — that of a sparkling virtuoso and that of a subtle chamber-musician. Uri Pankas, Michael Haran, Bruce Weinstein and Zeev Dorman proved fully capable, retaining their interpretive individualities while collaborating in various combinations with complete deference to one another.

It was the rough-shod reading of the opening Weber overture which made the shortage of rehearsal time all too obvious.

MUSICAL AFTERNOON, Michael Haran director, (Tel Aviv Museum, May 15.) With Laurette Goldberg (USA), harpsichord; Mira Zakai, violin; Shimon Ablovitch, violin; Leonid Kerbel, violin; Rachel Kamun, violin; Doron Toystor, cello; Avner Blum, bass; Zehava Simoa, piano; Jonathan Zak, piano. Couperin: 4 Preludes from L'art de toucher le Clavecin, Les

Folies Francaises; Rameau: La Douphine, Le Regard des Ombres, Menuet and Rondeau, Tambourin; Villa-Lobo: Sonata-Fantasy No. 2; Faure: String Quartet Opus 121; Ravel: Chansons Madecasses.

MICHAEL Haran's latest, and this season's last, Musical Afternoon covered a remarkable wide historical range — from the early 18th-century Francois Couperin to mid-20th-century's Heitor Villa-Lobos. Works by Faure and Ravel, the pillars of this century's French music, rounded out the evening bill.

What was fascinating about the character pieces by Couperin and his younger contemporary Rameau was that, the supposedly limited resources of the harpsichord notwithstanding, all held their own ground against modern music in terms of vividness, vitality and expressive intensity. This might have had something to do with the presentation by Laurette Goldberg, an American harpsichordist who is a frequent visitor to these shores — her performance was winningly immediate, technically brilliant and rich in telling detail. Goldberg played the slow Couperin preludes as if unveiling one fascinating rhythmic, textural or harmonic detail after another, and letting the listeners in on the secret of her discoveries. The fast pieces

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BASEBALL

Boom and bust breaks Brewers' hearts

NEW YORK (AP) — The beat goes on for the Milwaukee Brewers. Sorry, make that the beatings go on.

In what has become almost a complete reversal of their 13-0 start, the Brewers' losing streak reached a club-record 11 games on Sunday when Danny Tartabull hit a tie-breaking home run in the eighth inning to give the Kansas City Royals a 3-2 victory.

"We're still six games over .500, and that's not bad at all," Brewers catcher Bill Schroeder said. "It's the way we got here that breaks your heart. We have no answers, only questions."

Where have all the hitters gone? The Brewers have scored only 24 runs during their 11-game skid — and eight of those came in one contest.

Other teams are capitalizing on Milwaukee's collapse. The New York Yankees, 3-3 winners over Seattle, and the Toronto Blue Jays, who lost to Oakland 3-0, have climbed past the Brewers, who had a five-game lead when the losing streak began and now find themselves 2½ games out of first in the American League East.

In other AL games on Sunday, it was Baltimore 3, California 2; Minnesota 10, Boston 5; Cleveland 3, Chicago 2; Texas 5, Detroit 3.

Yankees 8, Mariners 3

Dan Pasqua, who came into game batting .158, hit a tie-breaking three-run homer in the fifth inning. Winning pitcher Joe Niekro allowed all

the Seattle runs in the first inning but combined with Dave Righetti to pitch a hitless ball after the third.

Athletics 3, Blue Jays 0
Dave Stewart pitched hitless ball for 5½ innings and finished with a four-hitter as the A's, 18-18, reached the .500 mark for the first time this season. Stewart had seven strikeouts and walked three. Tony Fernandez ended his no-hit bid with a single up the middle.

Oakland had only four hits but they included a home run by Jose Canseco in the first inning and Ron Cey in the second off John Carlini.

Orioles 3, Angels 2
Rick Burleson singled home the tying run with two outs in the ninth inning and California left fielder Mark Ryals' fielding error allowed the winning run to score.

Twins 10, Red Sox 8
Solo home runs by Minnesota's Gary Gaetti and Tom Brunansky off Wes Gardner tied the score in the bottom of the ninth and Kent Hrbek hit a two-run homer off Calvin Schiraldi in the 10th.

The Red Sox had wiped out a 6-1 deficit by scoring seven runs in the eighth against Frank Viola, George Frazier and Jeff Reardon. Dave Henderson ignited the inning with a pinch homer and capped it with an RBI single.

White Sox 8, Rangers 5
Dennis HIR's run-scoring single and Tim Lincecum's sacrifice fly in the seventh inning accounted for the tying and lead runs and Greg Walker hit a two-run homer in the eighth.

Tigers 8, Indians 4
Tom Brookens and Darrell Evans homered as Detroit won their fifth consecutive game. Walt Terrell went 7½ innings, allowing seven hits and four runs, two of them unearned, in raising his record at Tiger Stadium to 22-7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
The Chicago Cubs are finding ballparks all over the National League to be very friendly these days.

With Brian Dayett hitting two home runs and Manny Trillo and Shawn Dunston each adding one off Houston's Bob Knepper, the Cubs beat the Astros 6-4 in Houston. That gave them a sweep of their three-game series in the Astrodome and ran their road record this season to 10-5.

The victory allowed the Cubs to keep pace in the NL East with St. Louis, who remained percentage points in first place after a 10-2 romp over Cincinnati. In other NL games, it was New York 6, San Francisco 4; Montreal 8, Los Angeles 3; Pittsburgh 6, Atlanta 5; and San Diego 6, Philadelphia 5.

The power offense also gave the Cubs the league lead in home runs with 53.

Cardinals 10, Reds 2
St. Louis won their fifth straight game by getting seven strong innings from Lee Tunnell and a grand slam

from catcher Tom Pagnozzi, who has been filling in while Tony Pena recovers from a broken hand.

Mets 6, Giants 4
The struggling world champions broke an 0-11 jinx in weekend games with a two-out, six-run fifth inning highlighted by Howard Johnson's three-run homer on a 3-0 pitch from reliever Mark Davis.

The Mets were trailing 1-0 when Tim Lincecum doubled with two outs off Attila Hammer, making his first start in two years. Keith Hernandez hit a sacrifice fly and Gary Carter doubled in two more runs. Then Johnson hit his seventh homer of the year deep into the left-center field stands.

Padres 6, Phillies 5
The Padres, who at 9-30 have the worst record in the majors, broke a five-game losing streak, but just barely, as Lance McCullers retired Mike Schmidt on a fly ball to the base of the wall in left-center with two on and two out in the ninth.

Pirates 6, Braves 5
Mike Diaz's sacrifice fly in the bottom of the eighth scored Jim Morrison, who had tripled with one out, to give the Pirates the victory.

Albert Hall's two-run single in the top of the ninth off Don Robinson tied the score. Robinson got the victory to improve to 4-1, but wasn't particularly happy about it.

Expos 8, Dodgers 3
Tim Lincecum broke a 3-3 tie by hitting a two-run double in the bottom of the fifth to give the Expos a three-game sweep over Los Angeles.

Rob McClure, 2-1, the fourth of five Montreal pitchers, got the victory as the Expos moved to the .500 mark with an 18-15 record.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	24	13	.449	—
Toronto	20	14	.400	2 1/2
Milwaukee	20	14	.388	2 1/2
Baltimore	19	19	.486	6
Detroit	16	19	.457	7
Boston	16	20	.444	7 1/2
Cleveland	11	25	.307	13

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	20	14	.388	—
Seattle	20	17	.541	1 1/2
California	19	18	.514	2 1/2
Minnesota	19	18	.514	2 1/2
Oakland	18	18	.500	3
Texas	16	20	.444	7 1/2
Chicago	10	21	.323	13

Sunday's games: Detroit 8, Cleveland 4; Minnesota 10, Boston 5; 10 innings; Chicago 8, Texas 5; Kansas City 3, Milwaukee 2; Baltimore 3, California 2; Oakland 3, Toronto 3; New York 6, Seattle 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	22	15	.418	—
San Francisco	22	15	.418	—
Montreal	18	18	.500	4
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	9
New York	16	19	.457	9 1/2
Philadelphia	14	21	.400	12 1/2

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	22	15	.595	—
San Francisco	22	15	.595	—
Houston	19	17	.528	2 1/2
Atlanta	19	18	.514	3
Los Angeles	19	19	.500	3 1/2
San Diego	16	21	.432	7 1/2

Sunday's games: Montreal 8, Los Angeles 3; New York 6, San Francisco 4; San Diego 6, Philadelphia 5; Pittsburgh 6, Atlanta 5; St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 4; Chicago 6, Houston 4.

McEnroe chasing elusive French victory

By ROBERT PHILIP
ROME (Reuter). — By general consent, John McEnroe reached his peak in the summer of 1984.

At the age of 25, he touched genius by collecting his third Wimbledon title and a fourth U.S. Open crown in July and September.

The triumph bore testimony to McEnroe's mastery over the rest — a humiliated Jimmy Connors won a mere four games in the Wimbledon final, while Ivan Lendl prized just eight off his tormentor at Flushing Meadow in New York.

A third Grand Slam title was denied him when he was uncharacteristically frozen by nerves in the final of the French Open at Roland Garros where he bowed to Lendl in five sets after leading 6-3, 6-2, 4-2.

Three years later, that defeat by the Czechoslovak — now firmly installed as the world's number one — continues to rankle, and McEnroe has concentrated his energies this season on an attempt to become the first American to win the French title since Tony Trabert in 1955.

Despite the delicacy of touch unrivalled in the modern game and a sorcerer's talent for conjuring "impossible" winners, McEnroe remains deeply mistrustful of clay, a surface on which he has never won in Europe.

"The absence of a victory in France is the one blank on my record," said McEnroe, who competed in his first Italian Open last week as part of his preparation for this year's French Open beginning on May 25.

McEnroe's Roman campaign could be termed a success as he reached the semifinals before losing to Sweden's Mats Wilander, whom McEnroe rates the best clay court player of all time.

But most fellow-professionals feel McEnroe, now married to American actress Tatum O'Neil and father of a one-year-old son, is no longer strong enough physically or mentally to win another Grand Slam event.

"He complains that the power players have taken over and ruined the game," said twice Wimbledon champion Boris Becker.

"How can he talk of power, was he not the start of it?" added the 19-year-old West German, who may be too young to realise McEnroe's game has little in common with those of Lew Hoad, Rod Laver or Connors.

Becker tends to be less than gracious when the name McEnroe is mentioned and he belittled the winner of seven Grand Slam titles by saying: "He's just making excuses because he's no longer number one."

On a personal level, Lendl shares Becker's view of McEnroe, though he has tremendous respect for his achievements.



McEnroe feels he may have one last great fight left inside him. "It's frustrating," he said. "If I could just get back to around 90 per cent of where I was three years ago I'd be satisfied. As it is, I'm performing around the 70 per cent mark."

Only the ever-courteous Wilander is playing about writing McEnroe off. "He's a pleasant surprise," he said. "He's playing much better than I expected after so many lay-offs and injuries. All right, he's not the McEnroe of 1984, but he still plays the best tennis better than anyone else around," he said.

Ironically, McEnroe's slide down the world rankings is his current position of strength, but coincided with the first signs of a growing maturity on court.

The victim of a number of dubious calls in Rome last week, the former firebrand reacted with a shrug and a rueful smile.

McEnroe feels he may have one last great fight left inside him. "It's frustrating," he said. "If I could just get back to around 90 per cent of where I was three years ago I'd be satisfied. As it is, I'm performing around the 70 per cent mark."

Much may depend on how McEnroe copes with his chronic back injury, aggravated over the years by his unique serving style.

Whatever his contemporaries think, the most famous lefthander of them all would like to see him back at the top.

"Tennis needs John. His place in the sport is assured...But he's a delight to watch," said Laver, with the merest trace of regret he cannot have a crack at Wilander and company himself.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Platini's farewell

ROME (Reuter). — France's World Cup captain Michel Platini took his leave of professional soccer by helping Juventus to a 3-2 victory over Brescia and into second place at the end of the Italian league season.

The 31-year-old striker, whose 15 years in top-class soccer have brought him almost every major honour in the sport, announced before the match that he was retiring after five seasons with Juventus because he no longer enjoyed playing.

In Holland champions PSV Eindhoven stretched their lead at the top of the Dutch league to four points over Ajax Amsterdam as Johan Cruyff's side, victors in the

European Cup Winners' Cup final in midweek, slid to their third consecutive league defeat. PSV's 3-0 win over Roda JC Kerkrade took them to 5 points against Ajax's 49 with three matches remaining.

In Portugal, European Cup finalists Porto cut Benfica's lead in the Portuguese first division to two points with only two games left.

In Spain, Real Madrid have gained some breathing-space at the top of the Spanish First Division but fitness doubts about their Mexican World Cup striker Hugo Sanchez could leave them short of firepower for Saturdays showdown with Barcelona.

Brazil thriller expected

In London, the enduring appeal of Brazilian soccer has rarely been more clearly illustrated than by the interest shown in today's international against England at Wembley.

It is now nearly 17 years since Brazil last won the World Cup, and they embarked on their current tour after a heated domestic power struggle that left the squad without a number of key players.

Despite this, and England's own considerable selection problems, Wembley stadium will be full to its near 100,000 capacity for one of the few times for an international match since the ground staged England's World Cup triumph in 1966.

Yet Brazil are coming with only four members of the squad who went

to Mexico a year ago. Of the four, goalkeeper Carlos, full-back Josimar and midfielder Silas, who came on late in the game for Junior, played in the losing quarter-final against France. Valdo, another midfielder did not play but is expected to line up tomorrow with the other three veterans of Mexico.

Bobby Robson said tomorrow's match was "a big game for us. Brazil only come to a country once every eight or ten years and we are looking forward to playing them. I'm sure they will be as good as we are. They have scored on that they wouldn't let us light-heartedly at all. They are taking it very seriously. It is a prestigious tour for them and they don't play anyone to get them. They are very aware of their reputation. They will be as good as we are, play well and get the win. It would be a lovely match to watch."

Brazil play Israel at Ramat Gan on June 1.

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17:30 The Two Charlies — British drama
18:00 Alf — comedy series
18:25 Language Corner, introduced by Avshalom Kor
ADULT LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18:30 News roundup
18:32 Ramadan Quiz
19:30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20:00 with a news roundup
20:02 No Place Like Home — British comedy series
20:30 Kolobok
21:00 Mabat Newsline
21:40 Second Look — focus on matters of moment
22:20 The Thorn Birds, Part 9 of a 10-part American serial based on the novel by Colleen McCullough, starring Richard Chamberlain and Rachel Ward
23:10 Benny Hill — British comedy series
23:40 News (unofficial)

JORDANIAN TV (unofficial)
17:30 Cartoons 18:00 French Hour 19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 You Again? 21:10 Yesterday's Dreams 22:00 News in English 22:30 Documentary 23:20 Bergara

MIDDLE EAST TV
13:00 Anchor 14:00 700 Club 14:30 Shape-Up 15:00 15:00 Anchor 16:00 The Bachelor and the Bobby Soxer 16:30 Muppet Babies 17:00 Flying House 17:30 Fraggle Rock 18:00 Star Trek 19:00 News 20:00 The A-Team 21:00 McGyver 22:00 Airwolf 23:00 700 Club

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC

6:02 Morning Melodies 7:09 Scariotti: 4 Sonatas; Vivaldi: Concerto for Flute, Strings and Continuo; Bach: English Suite No. 2 (Angerich); Haydn: Quartet Op. 103; Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 12; Mendelssohn: Variations and Scherzo Op. 9; Chopin: Concerto for Orchestra (Chicagotti); Beethoven: Trio for Clarinet, Stravinsky: Duo Concertato; Bach: Motet for 2 Chorus and Continuo 12:00 From the Tape Shift 13:05 Perpetual: Concerto for Violin and Strings; Mozart: Jubilate; Schubert: Fantasy Op. 103 for Piano Duo; Mendelssohn: Quartet Op. 41 No. 3 13:05 Young Music 16:00 From our Concert Hall — The English Ensemble of Wind Instruments — Works by Grieg, Poulenc, Prokofiev, Bach and Paderewski 17:30 Purcell: Pairs from music for the Theatre (Kirby, Nelson, Academy of Ancient Music/Hogwood) 18:00

From the Record Shelf 19:00 Israel Festival Opening Concert 1957 — Works by Shostakovich, Kopyman, Avni, Eran-Or and Tel 20:30 From our Concert Hall: Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Zubin Mehta — Works by Sussma, Vieda, Mozart, Dufay 22:30 Jazz Classics 23:00 Brahms: Songs; Tchaikovsky: Chamber Music

RADIO 1st
6:03 Programmes for Olim 7:30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 8:05 Compas — with Benny Hendel 9:05 Information for Listeners 10:05 Morning News 11:10 School Broadcasts 11:30 Follows 12:05 Mid-East Medley 13:00 News in English 13:30 News in French 14:00 Children's programmes 15:30 Education for all 16:05 Programme for Senior Citizens 17:30 Everyman's Jewish Tradition 18:05 Jewish Tradition 19:00 Lesson in Talmud 19:30 Bible Reading 19:30 Programmes for Olim 22:05 Two by Two

RADIO 2nd
6:12 Gymnastics 6:30 Editorial Review 6:53 Green Light — drivers' corner 7:00 This Morning — news magazine 8:05 Making an Issue 9:05 House Call — with Haim Kalman 10:05 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine 11:30 Safe Journey 12:10 O.K. on 20 13:00 Midday — news commentary, music 14:05 Culture and Arts Magazine 14:30 Humour 15:05 Magic Moments 16:05 Songs and Homeword 17:05 18:05 19:30 Travel North 18:15 Four in the Afternoon 17:00 Evening Newsline 18:05 Economics Magazine 19:05 Hebrew songs 21:00 Mabat — TV newsline 21:30 No Quiet Night 22:05 Popular songs 23:05 The 24th Hour 00:05 Night Birds — songs, chat

ARMY
6:05 Morning Songs 6:30 Open Your Eyes — songs, information 7:07 7:07 — with Elan Lifshitz 8:00 Good Morning Israel 9:05 in the Morning — with Elan Lifshitz 10:05 Coffee Break — with Michael Niv 11:05 Right Now — with Rafi Rehef 13:05 Good Place in the Centre 14:05 With the Music — with Giv'at Good Place in the Centre 15:05 With the Music — with Giv'at Good Place in the Centre 16:05 With the Music — with Giv'at Good Place in the Centre 17:00 Evening Newsline 18:05 Economics Magazine 19:05 Hebrew songs 21:00 Mabat — TV newsline 21:30 No Quiet Night 22:05 Popular songs 23:05 The 24th Hour 00:05 Night Birds — songs, chat

ARMY TWO
19:05 Radio Radio — with Yoav Kuter 20:05 Information, regards and radio games for soldiers on duty 22:05 Popular songs 23:05 All That Jazz

VOICE OF AMERICA
NEWS SHOWS
12:00 Kiboret: 6-7 and 9-10 a.m. — Daily breakfast show with news, popular music and interviews. 6-9 p.m. — News roundup. 6:30-7 p.m. — VOA Magazine Show. 7-7:15 p.m. — News in English for Students of English. 12 midnight-1 a.m. — VOA World Report with news, background and analysis.

CINEMA PERFORMANCES

JERUSALEM
Belt Agony: Clan of the Cave Bear 5:30; Mashed 7:30; M.J.S.H. 10; Blue Velvet 12 midnight; The Apartment: 12:30; The Kid from Brooklyn 7:30 (small hall); Red River 9:30 (small hall); Kanal 9:30; Edoes: Half Moon Street (Easton) 4:30; 7:30; 9:30; Edoes: Of the Top of the World 5:30; 9:30; Halah: The Plumber 5:15; 7:30; 9:30; Kfir: Bright in Beach Memoirs 4:30; 7:30; 9:30; Mithal: Children of a Lesser God 7:15; 9:30; Jett: The Tiger 4:30; 7:30; 9:30; Orion Or 1: Extremities 4:30; 7:30; 9:30; Orion Or 3: Crocodile Dundee 4:30; 7:15; 9:15; Tarzo 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 4: Jumped F.H. 4:30; 7:15; 9:15; The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 5: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 6: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 7: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 8: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 9: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 10: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 11: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 12: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 13: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 14: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 15: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 16: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 17: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 18: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 19: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 20: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 21: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 22: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 23: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 24: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 25: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 26: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 27: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 28: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 29: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 30: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 31: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 32: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 33: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 34: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 35: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 36: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 37: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 38: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 39: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 40: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 41: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 42: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 43: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 44: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 45: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 46: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 47: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 48: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 49: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 50: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 51: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 52: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 53: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 54: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 55: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 56: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 57: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 58: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 59: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 60: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 61: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 62: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 63: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 64: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 65: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 66: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 67: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 68: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 69: The Godfather Part II 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or

Economists discount inflation fears

LONDON (Reuters). — It doesn't take much to set off investors' worries about inflation these days.

They worry even though many of the economists who advise them do not. And as they get jittery, they sometimes set off near panic in financial markets, say dealers in gold, silver, shares and bonds.

It happened just last week, when U.S. government bonds plunged as a new report on a firming trend in commodity prices circulated through Wall Street. It happened last month, when investors began piling into gold and silver markets as oil prices started heading up.

But European economists say any worries about a new wave of global inflation are probably overdone.

As the finance ministers of many Third World debtors can testify, prices of most raw materials and foods are not expected to rise, economists say. Wage rises in most industrial nations have been modest and are likely to remain so. And although some central bankers are having trouble keeping the supply of money in their economies where they want it, much seems to go into savings and investment instead of being spent.

Latest U.S. figures suggest consumer prices are climbing at a rate of about 3 per cent a year, with wholesale prices rising at a rate of 2.7 per cent a year.

Many economists forecast a U.S.

inflation rate, as measured by consumer prices, of at least 4 per cent this year.

"The fundamentals have been pointing to an uptick in [U.S.] inflation for the past year," said Richard

CONSUMER PRICES (Percentage change)

		Month-on-month	Year-on-year
BELGIUM	April	+0.4	+1.4
CANADA	April	+0.4	+4.5
FRANCE	April	+0.5	+3.4
ITALY	April	+0.3	+4.2
JAPAN	March	+0.4	-0.5
NETHERLANDS	April	+0.2	-1.1
SWITZERLAND	April	+0.1	+1.2
UNITED KINGDOM	April	+1.2	+4.2
U.S.	March	+0.4	+3.0
W. GERMANY	April	+0.2	+0.1

* Provision. Source: Reuters

Segal, an economist at Salomon Brothers' London investment banking operation.

"It's just that the market is only now starting to look at it," he said, adding that what the inflation rate now reflects is mainly that 1986 food and energy prices were abnormally low.

And for now, say economists, inflation is pretty much an American problem.

Most of the rises in commodity prices, as expressed in dollars, are due to the dollar's fall, wiped out when translated into such strong currencies as the Japanese yen, the

Deutsch mark and the British pound, economists say.

Consumer prices are down in Japan and the Netherlands and turned modestly up again only last month in West Germany.

London stockbrokers Greenwell Montagu forecast no price inflation at all this year in the Netherlands, and inflation rates of just 0.5 per cent for Japan, 0.75 per cent for West Germany and 2.75 per cent in France.

Andrew Duthie, an economist at Greenwell, said the higher U.S. commodity prices that last week sent investors scrambling to sell bonds reflect little more than the dollar's fall.

As an example, he said an index of commodity prices which so far this year is up 0.7 per cent measured in sterling, would be up 13 per cent if measured in dollars.

"I don't think there are sound grounds for the markets' worries about inflation," said Andrew Smith, an economist with stockbrokers Andrew Laing Cruickshank.

Higher commodity prices are "more to do with the weakness of the dollar than any global trend," said Smith. Basically, said Smith, the world economy is growing too slowly to set off a worldwide inflation.

The organization for Economic and Cooperation and Development (OECD), predicts economic growth

in industrial nations this year at a modest 2.5 per cent — and some OECD officials concede that may be on the high side.

Economists say such slow growth, when industrial countries are already producing less than they can, will keep a lid on wage increases. So will high unemployment — the OECD sees an 8.25-per-cent jobless rate in the industrial world this year.

But, in economic theory it is not just wages that can push inflation higher. Some economists are starting to worry about the size of the pool of money sloshing through world financial markets.

"It is fairly clear that in [financial] markets like Japan, one of the things driving them up is the weight of money," said Smith. "If real interest rates come down, the question of where this money goes in something of a concern."

If people spent their savings, it could send prices up.

Lower interest rates, of course, are exactly what the U.S. is urging in Japan and West Germany as part of a programme to stimulate their economies.

West Germany, in particular, has resisted — in large part because of fears inflation could be rekindled.

Many economists, however, think the West German economy could grow at a faster pace than the 2-per-cent rate forecast for this year without risking inflation.

Egypt puts case for debt relief before West

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt is seeking the longest possible postponement on debt-service obligations as it goes to the Paris Club this week for rescheduling about \$10 billion in foreign debt.

"The fundamental aim of the government of Egypt in the Paris Club negotiations is to secure the greatest postponement on its debt-service obligations of the coming months at the least cost to the Egyptian economy," Mohammed Salahuddin Hamid, Egypt's central bank governor told a news conference on Sunday.

The rescheduling, through offices of the informal Paris Club of Western creditors, follows last week's agreement by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to grant Egypt about \$350 million in standby credits.

Hamid said that out of around \$40 b. in foreign debt, Egypt wanted rescheduling on about \$10 b. of public and publicly-guaranteed debt, civilian and military, including \$800 m. owed to Washington.

Asked if Egypt would seek lower

interest rates as part of a rescheduling agreement, he said: "We want everything."

As part of the IMF deal, Egypt undertook an 18-month economic reform package whose main aims, Hamid said, were to promote better allocation of resources, reduce fiscal spending, correct price distortions and liberalize the economy.

In return for providing the credit the IMF has demanded a reduction of the budget deficit of \$4.1 b., unification of the multiple exchange rate system and a liberalization of the interest rate structure.

Hamid stressed that the economic exchange reforms were the result of independent decision-making and not imposed by the IMF.

"We believe in gradual implementation. The IMF wanted shock treatment so we reached a balance," he said. "Our only commitment is to the people of Egypt."

Mubarak's government has moved very cautiously in implementing economic reforms, mindful of the riots

which followed another IMF agreement in 1977, when the late President Anwar Sadat announced and then rescinded food price increases.

The economic reform programme agreed with the IMF at the time was withdrawn six weeks after coming into effect.

Judging by Hamid's statement, the IMF appears to have backed off some earlier demands, namely elimination of subsidies on basic foods and commodities, and the raising of domestic interest rates. Hamid said there was no commitment by Egypt to do either.

Egypt pledged only to reduce the budget deficit and "how to do that is our business," he said.

The deficit, \$4.1 b. in 1986/87, was brought down in the fiscal year ending June 30 to just over 15 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) from 20 per cent the year before, he said. It would be reduced a further 2 per cent in the next fiscal year.

The most significant reform undertaken by Egypt so far was the

introduction last week of a limited free foreign exchange market with the dual purpose of eliminating the black market and moving a step closer to the IMF's insistence on a unified foreign exchange system.

As it stands now, the free market rate of 2.18 pounds to the dollar as set on Sunday by a pricing committee of eight banks, applies to workers' remittances from abroad — the main source of hard currency — and their deposits, tourism revenue and trade financing for 40 per cent of imports.

Hamid said the free market rate would gradually be allowed to float freely without controls.

Two other rates — a commercial bank rate of 1.35 pounds to the dollar and an official accounting rate of 0.70 pounds — are still in use. Hamid said Egypt was not committed to eliminating the 0.70 rate.

This issue, he said, would be brought up again when the IMF meets to review the Egyptian programme in September or November.

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

Isracard strikes back

Small plastic cards are not the most obvious weapons with which to fight a war, even a commercial one. In Israel, however, as in other countries they are becoming vital elements in the fierce struggle between competitors in the financial services industry.

After a year in which Visacard Israel, owned by Leumi and Discount, made most of the running in terms of innovations in the field of payments systems, Bank Hapoalim's Isracard has launched a series of new ideas which have put it ahead again, at least for the moment.

Before examining what these novelties are and how they work, it's worth taking a look at Isracard Ltd., which has a number of interesting organizational features.

Visacard Israel and Diners Club are both, as their name implies, part of larger international networks, hence, the degree of autonomy available to the banks who run them is quite limited. Conversely, though, this association has major advantages, both to the cardholder

Growth remains the name of the game, but the method of achieving it has changed radically.

der, whose plastic has international acceptability, and to the card-issuer, who benefits from the economies of scale and marketing clout that go with such massive organizations.

According to Amnon Mader, Isracard's managing director, Hapoalim set up Isracard (back in the mid-1970s) as an Israeli product designed for specifically Israeli conditions. Customers wanting an international credit card must obtain a Eurocard, which is affiliated with the Mastercard network and has worldwide acceptability on the scale of Visa.

The advantage to Hapoalim is that Isracard can be tailor-made to its requirements. Customers, despite having to hold two separate cards, benefit from the possibility of paying only for the card that they need, when they need it, with the local card alone being considerably cheaper than a full international one. This led Hapoalim to hit on the idea of short-term Eurocards, so that people going on vacation for a few weeks can buy a one-month card, which is much cheaper than one valid for a full year.

The original idea behind Isracard was to make available to a mass clientele a card that would offer benefits to the holder, the retailer or other outlet that honoured the card and of course to the card operator. To widen its acceptance in its early days, for example Isracard arranged with retailers to give discounts to people using plastic instead of cheques or cash.

The strategy of penetrating a mass market seems to have succeeded, since Isracard now claims some 400,000 card-holders, comfortably ahead of Visa. The decline of inflation has led to a rapid expansion in the number of business establishments that accept Isracard, from about 14,000 two years ago at the height of the hyperinflation, to 16,000-17,000 today, purportedly greater than Visa's equivalent.

Growth remains the name of the game for Isracard, but the method of achieving it is changing radically. The straightforward Isracard has effectively saturated its potential market, and now the company is concentrating in identifying and exploiting specialized markets or niches within the overall card-using population. Two recent developments seem to have brought the old-style expansion to more or less its maximum extent.

These were the end of the long-standing demarcation between retail chains, by which the Supersol chain only accepted Visacard and the Co-Op network only Isracard. Now, both cards are usable at shops in both chains, so that the card-holder is now free to shop and bank where he likes.

Then, last month, Isracard broke down an even longer-standing barrier, when it signed up the Shekem chain. This means that Isracard holders can now use their cards at all the main chains, including, of course, Hamashbir.

The next direction has therefore got to be more specialized services, for specific groups of users or retailers. An example of this is the service package

Isracard has designed for the works committee of Kupat Holim employees. Members of the Kupat Holim staff join via their works committee and receive a card with a list of retail outlets or suppliers who will honour it. This is essentially an example of the benefits of cards as payment systems on a small scale.

These card-based payment systems can be varied in their details to match the needs of different organizations. The bigger the customer base or range of outlets, the easier and more profitable it becomes to do. However, given the overall size of the Israeli economy, it seems unlikely that independent "store-cards" on the lines of Sears or other major outlets in the U.S. and Europe will appear in Israel.

Another example of specialized cards is the growing market for "petrol cards" for large companies. This is an area where Isracard is well established and where Visa is also making great efforts. The idea is basically straightforward: A large company has a car fleet of dozens, or even hundreds of vehicles, whose drivers' fuel bills are paid by the firm. In order to keep track of how much fuel each car, each department or division and the company as a whole, spends on fuel, the company equips its drivers with plastic cards that have the car's number and the company's name on them.

These cards are accepted by petrol stations — of one or more of the oil companies, depending on the agreement — and the drivers then are obliged to fill up at these stations. The card company that issues the card manages the accounting and data processing of the whole operation.

The whole thing turns on the ability to keep costs down to a minimum, which is where the card companies can score, because they have the marketing personnel, the data processing equipment, the organizing experience and know-how for the operation. If done properly and cheaply, the advantage to the company that owns the car fleet can be considerable, in terms of cost controls and eliminating abuse.

Isracard's Chairman, Uri Hamani points out that the company's sales force is trained to market the full range of products that are available, picking those most relevant to each potential customer. The range is set to widen considerably, he says, but is coy about specifics. It seems inevitable, though, that among the next batch of products, Isracard will turn its attention to two obvious holes in its current line-up, namely an up-market card for the free spending Israeli "yuppie," and a move to give Isracard the option of a revolving credit facility. This would make it into a proper credit card, in which the cardholder would not have to pay off his purchases every month, but could stagger his repayments, incurring interest on the undischarged amounts.

Visa, of course, has done precisely those things in the last year or so, by introducing "preferred Visa" with a revolving credit facility, and Visahav, the Visa Gold Card for upmarket customers.

Meanwhile, Isracard has made a move in an unexpected direction — aiming not at today's yuppies, but at tomorrow's. It is now offering a special card to 16-18 year olds who have not hitherto been allowed to obtain plastic money, nor establish credit, although they were allowed checking accounts. Apparently satisfied that the youngsters are financially responsible, Isracard is out to get these kids as customers while they're still young.

The card will only be valid for purchases of up to NIS 100, as with the cheques available to 16-18 year olds in the "club" accounts that Hapoalim has been plugging in this sector. It will also double up as a cash withdrawal card and will be usable at the bank's automatic tellers and its new line of "adkan" units, which provide account data electronically at all times, without the customer having to actually step into the bank.

The consumer boom that dominates the economy is certain to spawn more developments in the plastic card payments system field. The growth of electronic point of sales (Epos) systems in retail and petrol station chains, as well as at other outlets, makes it easier for the card companies to extend their activities. For the banks, who own the card companies, turnover is the key to higher profits and the last two years of disinflation have been highly profitable for the card issuers — as the previous years were losing ones. To that much they will admit, but, as usual, they refuse to divulge any figures of what their losses were or what their bulging profits amount to.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Was acquainted, we hear, with police headquarters (3,8,4)
9 Worthy to be written down as unfit (7)
10 An old satyr, unless I do him wrong (7)
11 Drew blood in Yugoslavia (4)
12 French currency said to be reasonable (5)
13 One putting things to a practical purpose (4)
16 Hard tongue-twister to make harder (7)
17 Riddle heard to be helpful to the cleaner (7)
18 Hypocrites some regard as suckers (7)
21 Hair style representing a loss of manners (4-3)

23 Graduate's hard hit (4)
24 One of thousands Antonio was bound for (5)
25 Song in parts affording enjoyment (4)
28 It's north of the border down Mexico way (7)
29 Adriatic area from whence one'll return lighthearted (7)
30 Domestic appliance exciting to Daisy (8,7)

DOWN
1 & 8 Line from Dryden to which a squaw might take exception (4,3,3,5,8,3,4)
2 An abstainer we find around taking a turn as a painter (7)
3 Country copper with a degree (4)
4 Not out of place; the check proves it (7)
5 Racine's composition of toxic content... (7)
6 ... Used as a medicine, making many sick (4)
7 Condition of worried men in a continent one forgets (7)
8 See I down
14 & 15 French pastrycook sounds rather a snob (5,5)
19 Object that is first seen in the distance (7)
20 Indian wear cut in Shkoder, Italian style (7)
21 Vehicle to make hospital in bustling Cairo on time (7)
22 Guilty party (7)
26 Make secure and run for it (4)
27 Can recall where Napoleon was isolated (4)

Yesterday's Solution

ACROSS
1 RACE
2 COMMON
3 MACHETE
4 REDDEER
5 K R P E D F E E
6 OVERFLOWER
7 LOOSE
8 FLY
9 E O G
10 FLEET
11 TESTMATCH
12 CLASH
13 BURNISHED
14 NOTED
15 CLINK
16 THIRDRATE
17 K M B O S E S P
18 LIKBACK
19 SUBSIDIE
20 K N E U N N
21 RETAKEN
22 ENGAGED

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Road, 4 Collar, 9 Boredom, 10 Snail, 11 Sewn, 12 Termite, 13 See, 14 Rat, 16 Edge, 18 Bar, 20 Passage, 21 Fame, 24 Using, 25 Servant, 26 Events, 27 Dated.
DOWN: 1 Robust, 2 Arrow, 3 Side, 5 Observer, 6 Loafing, 7 Relief, 8 Smite, 13 Straight, 15 Restive, 17 Spouse, 18 Beast, 19 Rested, 22 Apart, 23 Prod.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Almost
4 Belonging to them
8 Deputy doctor
9 Vertical
10 Excursions
11 Small songbird
12 Male cat
14 Sour
15 At one time
18 Flow back
21 Precious stone
23 Momentum
25 Wild prairie horse
26 Angry
27 Spring flower
28 Rely on

DOWN
1 Wrestling hold
2 Self-denying
3 Soft drink
4 Small lake
5 British composer
6 Part of the eye
7 Visitor
13 Pain-killing drug
16 Small dwelling
17 On time
19 Housey-housey
20 Rise
22 Herb
24 Freshwater fish

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Rome, 523191; Baitam, Salah Eddin, 27215; Shufar, Shufar Road, 610106; Dar Alawda, Herod's Gate, 282058; Tel Aviv: Hakira, 19 Ibn Gvirol, 204650; SuperPharm, 40 Einstein, Ramat Aviv, 413730.
Be'er Sheva: Kfar Savat, Kupat Holim Shual, E. Yaffa, Ra'anana.
Netanya: Hamagan, 13 Sderot Weizmann, 22985.
Kiryat Haifa: Ophir, 80 Ha'atzmaut, Kiryat Atz, 448763.
Haifa: Pavzner, 27 Pavzner, 684073.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Bikur Holim (internal, obstetrics, E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Rikah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Lamedo

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

FLIGHTS

24 - Hours Flight Information Services: Call 03-05712484 (multi-line), Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

FIRST AID 101

Magen David Adom
In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod: 41333
Ashkelon: 23333
Be'er Sheva: 551111
Bnei Brak: 74767
Carmiel: 988555
Dan Region: 781111
Eilat: 7233
Haifa: 22333
Herzlia: 112233
Holon: 803133
Jerusalem: 523133
Kiryat Shmona: 44444
Netanya: 23333
Petah Tikva: 923111
Ramat Hashikma: 461333
Rishon LeZion: 92333
Safed: 30333
Tel Aviv: 240111
Tiberias: 90111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) services in the area, around the clock.

Emergency - Emotional First Aid: Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel. Aviv 261111 (children), youth 03-261113, Haifa 672222, Be'er Sheva 418111, Netanya 333118, Carmiel and the north 04-988410.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel. Aviv 234819, Jerusalem - 246554, and Haifa 355911.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 523205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kupat Holim Information Centre: Tel. 03-433302, 035502 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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Paper Mills net up 16% in 1st q.

By KEN SCHACHTER
HADERA. — American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. yesterday reported that net profit rose 15.6 per cent in the first quarter to \$2.38 million on net sales of \$44.2m.

For all of 1986, the company — the 12th largest industrial in Israel in terms of sales — said it had net income of \$9.35m. on sales of \$145.66m. During the nine-month 1986 fiscal year, which was abbreviated to open the new fiscal year in January, net income was \$4.35m. on sales of \$81.60m. If the 1986 figures are extended through a theoretical fourth quarter, net income would have been \$5.8m. and sales \$108.8.

The 1986 figures also showed an increased return on shareholders' equity of 13.1 per cent, compared with 8.5 per cent in 1985.

The company also declared an interim cash dividend of 30 cents per share, payable on June 1.

In its annual report, the company attributed the upturn in business to a surge in domestic demand that put production facilities at full capacity throughout the year.

In 1986, the company's exports climbed to \$5.3m. from \$1.5m. for the nine months of the previous year.

The figures were released as Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon toured the company's Hadera facilities and marked the half-millionth ton of recycled paper processed there.

American-Israeli, which accounts for 95 per cent of Israeli paper production, makes printing and writing



paper, wrapping papers, facial tissue, napkins, diapers, folding boxes, towel rolls and cardboard, among other products. Corporate officers reported particularly high demand last year for the company's disposable products, such as paper plates, cups and its Titulin diapers, whose sales increased 50 per cent.

AIPLM stock, which trades on the American and Tel Aviv stock exchanges, closed in New York at \$26.50. Trading in Tel Aviv was suspended pending the news of the

company's results.

The company has launched a five-year, \$10m. capital improvement project that includes: a fourth production line in Afeka for paper; a plastics recycling plant in Hadera; a printing ink plant in Ashdod; and the rebuilding of Paper Machine No.3 in Hadera used for manufacturing household papers.

Despite increased demand, inventories stood at \$21.24m. at the end of fiscal 1986, compared with \$15.54m at the end of 1985.

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Chairman David Hachmeyer noted in his accompanying report to shareholders that the \$120 million claim filed against Phoenix in February this year by the receivers of the defunct FIT brokerage firm lacked any legal basis — in Phoenix's opinion. Phoenix has requested the court to dismiss the claim, but the legal maneuvering is apparently only in its early stages.

According to legal opinions in the company's hands, even the adoption by the claimants of an alternative legal tactic will not result in Phoenix absorbing liability for FIT's collapse. And, if there is any liability on the company's part, it will be limited to

'Cannon should be closed'

By TOM TUGEND
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LOS ANGELES — The Cannon Film Group, deeply in debt, should be pushed into bankruptcy "to extract the greatest value from the existing assets," a small New York investment firm has advised its clients.

The firm of Bala Zorn Gerard Inc. estimates that if Cannon paid off its banks, the film group run by Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus would have only \$263 million of assets available to pay \$465m. of unsecured debt — equal to 57 cents on the dollar.

The Los Angeles Times on Monday quoted Lisbeth Barron, an

analyst with the research-minded New York investment firm, as saying that "it's better for bond-holders to press for immediate liquidation. The longer the company is allowed to operate, the less the assets will be worth, because they'll be sold off and the cash will be used to fund the operating losses. The company is living now to make the interest payments."

Barron's report also noted that the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is probing Cannon's claim of \$45m. in revenue received last year from the licensing of films to a West German distributor. Globus has vigorously defended the legitimacy of that contract.

Phoenix profit doubled to NIS 5.15m. in '86

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Net profit after tax totalled NIS 8.68m., from which NIS 3.5m. was set aside as a provision for special risks, leaving a bottom line of NIS 5.15m., 89 per cent higher than 1985's equivalent figure of NIS 2.7m.

Total insurance premiums grew 6.7 per cent in real terms to stand at NIS 239m. Phoenix's life insurance portfolio rose from just under NIS 6 billion at the end of 1985 to NIS 7.27b. a year later. Profit from the life insurance sector grew from NIS 3.4m. to NIS 6.75m., with the sharp increase primarily stemming from a reduction in the amount set aside for extraordinary risks, which fell from NIS 5.64m. to NIS 3.6m.

Phoenix's board recommended that the interim dividend of 40 per cent already paid, which amounted to NIS 2.5m., should be considered final for 1986.

COMPANY RESULTS

Company	1987	1986
Optrotech Ltd.		
Electro optics		
1st Quarter		
Revenue	\$8.6m.	\$6.6m.
Net income	\$453,575	\$9,296
Per share	\$0.09	\$0.01
Fadoll Ltd.		
Oil exploration		
Year		
Revenue	NIS (447,413)	1107,626
Net income	NIS 55,504	266,960
Gilbey Sabina Ltd.		
Textiles		
Year		
Revenue	\$11,531m.	\$5.68m.
Net income	\$59m.	\$57m.

Aliya-Leumi profit quadruples

Post Economic Staff
Net profit at Bank Leumi's Bank Aliya-Leumi unit quadrupled in the first quarter from the same time a year earlier to NIS 420,000, the bank said yesterday, adding further confirmation of a turnaround in the bank sector from its dismal 1986.

The bank reported that operating profit before taxes soared to NIS 1.1 million from NIS 64,000 a year earlier. In first-quarter 1986, the bank had a net of just NIS 24,000. Paid-up capital grew 3.64 per cent in the 1986 quarter to NIS 12m.

Israel Money Markets

Bank	Deposit	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (May 13)	500-999	8.00	8.00	10.00
	1,000-9,999	15.25	15.75	17.00
	10,000-49,999	16.75	17.25	18.50
	50,000+	17.25	17.25	18.50
Hapoalim (April 28)	Up to 999	8.00	8.00	10.00
	1,000-9,999	16.00	16.50	17.50
	10,000-49,999	17.00	17.00	18.50
	50,000+	17.50	17.50	18.50
Discount (May 17)	50-999	8.00	10.00	12.00
	1,000-10,000	16.00	16.00	17.00
	10,001-50,000	17.50	17.50	18.00
	50,001-99,999	17.50	17.50	18.00
First Ind (May 9)	50-999	10.00	10.00	12.00
	1,000-9,999	15.00	15.00	16.00
	10,000-49,999	16.00	17.00	17.50
	50,000+	17.00	17.00	18.00

Patish (foreign currency deposit rates, May 18)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	6.375	6.625	7.125
U.S. dollar (\$10,000)	7.125	7.125	7.125
Deutsche mark (DM 200,000)	2.625	2.625	2.875
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.875	2.875	2.875
Yen (¥ 12 million yen)	2.875	2.875	2.125

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (May 18)

Currency basket	Buy	Sell	Banknotes	Buy	Sell	Rep.
U.S. dollar	1.6737	1.6737	1.54	1.61	1.61	1.6789
Deutsche mark	0.8888	0.8879	0.87	0.91	0.91	0.8941
French franc	2.2522	2.2522	2.25	2.71	2.71	2.8884
Japanese yen (¥100)	1.1285	1.1285	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.1347
Dutch florin	0.7351	0.7351	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.7918
Swedish krona	1.0254	1.0254	1.06	1.11	1.11	1.0885
Norwegian krona	0.2379	0.2379	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.2398
Denmark krone	0.2379	0.2379	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.2398
Finland mark	0.3439	0.3439	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.3682
Canadian dollar	1.1735	1.1735	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.1808
Australian dollar	1.1438	1.1438	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.1112
S. African rand	0.7030	0.7030	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.7947
Belgian franc (100)	0.4259	0.4259	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.4305
Austrian schilling	1.2610	1.2610	1.27	1.40	1.40	1.2301
Italian lire (1000)	—	—	4.48	4.78	4.78	4.6721
Spanish peseta (100)	—	—	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.6721
Irish punt	1.8405	1.8405	2.32	2.48	2.48	2.3880
Spanish peseta (100)	1.2945	1.2945	1.23	1.31	1.31	1.2727

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI.

Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (May 18)

Precious Metals			Libor Rates			
				1 month	3 month	6 month
Gold	London	a.m. fix	478.50	8 1/4%	7 3/4%	7 1/4%
	London	p.m. fix	473.25			
	Paris	noon fix	470.50	3 3/4%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%
	Zurich	p.m. fix	473.75	3 1/4%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%
Silver	London	Spot	344.25	3 3/4%		
Platinum	London	p.m.	628.50			
				SOURCE: MARINE MIDLAND BANK		

SOURCE: MARINE MIDLAND BANK

Foreign Currency Crossrates (London 15:30 - GMT)

Forward rates	Spot	3 months	6 months	12 months
Forward sterling	1.683747	1.683747	1.683747	1.683747
Deutsche mark	1.777080	1.777080	1.777080	1.777080
Swiss franc	1.452222	1.452222	1.452222	1.452222
Dutch florin	2.002238	2.002238	2.002238	2.002238
French franc	1.365000	1.365000	1.365000	1.365000
Japanese yen	128.7090	128.7090	128.7090	128.7090
Italian lire	1287.5/5	1287.5/5	1287.5/5	1287.5/5
Belgian franc	36.7892	36.7892	36.7892	36.7892
Canadian dollar	1.341318	1.341318	1.341318	1.341318
ECU	1.168590	1.168590	1.168590	1.168590
S. African rand	0.501926	0.501926	0.501926	0.501926
Australian dollar	1.245951	1.245951	1.245951	1.245951
Swedish krona	0.219040	0.219040	0.219040	0.219040
Norwegian krona	0.219040	0.219040	0.219040	0.219040
Denmark krone	0.219040	0.219040	0.219040	0.219040

Commercial bank 60 stocks 1782.0-5.4 Financial Times 100 stocks 2190.8-1.2

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (May 15)

U.S. Money Rates	Prime rate	Fed funds (rate)	Long-term (rate)	Discount rate
Prime rate	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
Prime rate	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
Prime rate	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%

New York Foreign Exchange

Prev. closing	DMK	SGX	YEN	CAN
Opening	1.778070	1.455080	128.7090	1.340913
Latest	1.782536	1.453040	128.7090	1.341015

Comment: The dollar maintained its firm tone yesterday in trading after the closure of the Chicago futures market. Although the dollar's firmness was mainly due to the fact that it found some support from trader speculation that the Fed will shortly take action in the form of a U.S. discount rate rise to help stabilize exchange rates.

Precious Metals

Gold	Spot	Prev. close	Silver	Spot	Prev. close
Gold	471.20	471.20	Silver	8.06	8.06
Gold	471.20	471.20	Silver	8.06	8.06
Gold	471.20	471.20	Silver	8.06	8.06

Wall Street (Prices as of 16:00 GMT)

Market indices	NYSE Highest Volume	NYSE Volume	NASDAQ Volume	NYSE Volume	NASDAQ Volume
DJ Industrials	2,292.56	46	1,101.20	46	1,101.20
DJ Transport	355.95	46	1,101.20	46	1,101.20
DJ Utilities	183.31	46	1,101.20	46	1,101.20
OS stocks	81.20	46	1,101.20	46	1,101.20
NYSE Comp	181.50	46	1,101.20	46	1,101.20
NYSE Ind	181.50	46	1,101.20	46	1,101.20
NASDAQ Comp	413.25	46	1,101.20	46	1,101.20
S-P 100 index	282.57	46	1,101.20	46	1,101.20
S-P Comp	282.57	46	1,101.20	46	1,101.20
S-P OTC 250	254.90	46	1,101.20	46	1,101.20

Statistics

NYSE	Volume	173,816,800	NASDAQ	Volume	138,524,800
NYSE	Volume	173,816,800	NASDAQ	Volume	138,524,800
NYSE	Volume	173,816,800	NASDAQ	Volume	138,524,800

Comment: The pace of trading began to slow along with the intensity of the selling pressure yesterday, but stock prices remained at depressed levels and continued concern that inflation and interest rates are on the way up. That sentiment led investors to inflation hedges, such as oil.

Herzog Area topped the actives with a gain of 16% after British Printing and Communication launched a takeover.

Israeli Stocks Traded in New York

NYSE/Amex	Last	Prev. close	High	Low	Vol. ('00s)
Alliance	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	30
Amir Pap	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
Amir Corp	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
Beit Lev	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
Beit Lev	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
Beit Lev	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30

Over-the-Counter

NYSE/Amex	Last	Prev. close	High	Low	Vol. ('00s)
Amir Corp	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
Amir Corp	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
Amir Corp	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
Amir Corp	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
Amir Corp	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
Amir Corp	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

Katy's Restaurant

REQUIRES good-looking BARMAN/MAID Tel. 234621, 1-3 p.m.

UNIVERSITIES

(Continued from Page One)

dent Union elections are to be held tomorrow. Many students wore badges reading: "1,550-second class."

As right-wing protesters chanted "P.L.O., P.L.O." and leftists responded with "Fascism will not prevail."

At the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, hundreds of Jewish and Arab students staged a joint demonstration. "There is no special price for Jews and Arabs when you buy a bus ticket, so there is no reason for special prices in tuition fees," said Student Union leader Avi Levinson.

Hundreds of students and academic staff at Tel Aviv University held a protest demonstration. At Haifa University, Jewish and Arab students, many wearing improvised yellow cardboard patches marked "Arab" held a protest demonstration at noon. They were joined by members of the faculty of the University.

Earlier, the University management announced that it would refuse to collect the \$500 extra fee from its Arab students, as protests were voiced over the city, starting with Mayor Arye Gurel.

Gurel, who was holding a press conference on the city's new budget, called the government's "discriminatory" decision "intolerable."

Dr. Mahmoud Abassi, a writer who is chairman of the Beit Hagafen Arab-Jewish centre, told *The Jerusalem Post* that he considered the measure "an ugly blow" which had been softened by the immediate reaction of Jewish intellectuals and leaders.

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Editor and
Managing Director

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Simple discrimination

A WAVE of protests swept the country's universities – indeed the country itself – yesterday, following the government's decision that army veterans be charged \$500 less in tuition fees than non-veterans, who will have to pay next year's increased fee of \$1,550 in full. The decision, taken by the slimmest of possible majorities – 12 to 11: in essence the Likud v. the Alignment – was blasted as being directed at Arabs as Arabs, and thus as being discriminatory if not actually racist in character.

Incensed Likud spokesmen rejected the criticism. Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens, his party's leading – if not only – champion of full equality of rights for Arabs on both sides of the Green Line, who handles Arab affairs for Premier Shamir, countered by pointing out that more Jews than Arabs would be affected by the decision.

This was certainly correct, too, as Jewish university students outnumber Arabs by more than 15 to 1.

Mr. Arens also justified the decision by the fact that exemption from army service yields its beneficiaries a considerable economic advantage. This is not strictly true: a record of army service is an almost obligatory admission card to more than a few positions in the economy. But it is true enough to warrant special consideration for the young men and women who give, as they are called upon by law to do, several of the best years of their lives to the nation's defence, when, after completing their term of duty, they choose to pursue higher studies.

Their contemporaries who for whatever reason are not taken into the army are free to go straight from high-school to university, and thus gain a definite head-start over the soldiers. Or else they are free to engage in full-time work, which should enable them to save enough for university in the event that their families cannot afford the expense.

Opponents of the government's decision, virtually without a dissenting voice, appear to support state tuition grants to army veterans.

This led Mr. Arens to wonder aloud yesterday what the difference was between the grant system and a two-tier tuition structure favouring veterans. He himself could see none. But if there is no difference, then the question that requires an answer is why the cabinet majority adopted the method proposed by Science and Technology Minister Gideon Patt, which should have been expected to arouse the fiercest resistance – not only from the entire Arab minority in the land, but from a large section of the Jewish community which deplores any instances of discrimination.

The only answer that makes sense is that the offence was deliberate, and that it was aimed at winning the Likud some ultra-nationalist anti-Arab votes from Tehiya and Kach.

Likud spokesmen will not admit it, of course. The promotion of racism has been outlawed in Israel, and courting Kahane's cohorts openly is still not good form. So the well-known fact is now being dredged up that Druse, Circassians and some Beduin do serve in the army and will, under the government's decision, pay the lower fee if they go to university. But this minor exception is insignificant. The overwhelming majority of Arabs in Israel do not serve in the army, because the army, not trusting them to carry arms in the country's defence against their brethren across the borders, does not want them in.

True, the Arabs are not particularly keen on being drafted, or even on volunteering if it were practical. But the fact remains that the policy against drafting Arabs is the army's – that is, the government's – own. It is not a favour to Arabs, on the order of the exemption granted to yeshiva students and Jewish religious women. And Arabs in Israel have been offered no alternative to army service in the form of compulsory national service, which is available to the Jewish women.

This official policy cannot be held to deprive Arabs of the right to access to universities. Not any more than it can deprive them of their right to vote for and be voted into the Knesset.

There are, however, more than a few Jews in the Jewish state who do not see it quite that way. To them, Arabs are a disloyal lot who, if they insist on staying on here, should at least be discouraged from going to university. And if they do go, they should pay the maximum fee allowable, and no bones should be made about this. It is these Jews that the Likud is now courting.

The legality of the decision may yet be subject to challenge before the High Court of Justice. But there is little question that it represents the most blatant instance of wholly unwarranted discrimination in the nation's history, not least because it is not simply an administrative measure but a government decision. Mr. Kahane was right about it. It is fully in the spirit of Kach.

...That solves no problem

PERHAPS the biggest irony of the government's decision on university tuition fees is that it purported to contribute to the solution of the universities' current financial plight.

It will do hardly anything of the sort. Even if the universities agreed to implement the two-tier tuition system – which most, if not all of them, will not – the contribution would be minimal. The universities, having acknowledged their share of responsibility for the mess in which they now find themselves, are asking from the government much less than they need, and deserve – \$25 million in additional grants – to maintain minimally decent standards of teaching and research. They have already taken stringent corrective measures themselves.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, aided and abetted by that champion of science and technology, Mr. Patt, is, however, counselling the universities to tighten their belts still further, and to put the emphasis on efficiency. This, needless to say, could easily be done if, say, half the student body and faculty members were to be chased out of academe.

The other half would merely be called upon to work overtime to make sure that Israel remains "a light unto the nations."

PATT

"Patt go home," chanted the hecklers as one student went up to receive his degree wearing a sign on his back that read: "\$1,500 – second class."

The minister looked distinctly uncomfortable. But worse was to come. All hell broke loose when graduate Yan Foreman went up on the stage to collect his masters degree in biochemistry.

"I refuse to take my degree while someone who takes racist decisions is on the stage," he announced. University security guards jumped on the platform, apparently to prevent him from approaching the guest of honour. The crowd, both Jews

and Arabs, roared "Patt go home." It took the popular dean of natural sciences, Prof. Eliahu Friedman, to restore calm. "We have decided that at the Hebrew University all students will pay the same tuition fee," he said to cheers.

Despite the stormy atmosphere at the Hebrew University, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is still expected to attend the institution's convocation next week, when he is to receive an honorary doctorate.

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The case of Arye Naor

Yosef Goell

Menachem Begin. In the early '50s, men like Shmuel Katz, Hillel Kook and other old Jabotinskyite Revisionists, were forced out when they proved too independent to toe the Begin line. In the mid '60s, a personal challenge to Begin's leadership, mounted by a new generation led by Shmuel Tamir, which sought to capitalize on the growing frustration deriving from Begin's perennial inability to upset Mapai's political hegemony, resulted in Tamir's ouster.

A similar fate befell the presumptuous newcomer Ezer Weizman in the early '70s, when he too dared to challenge Begin's leadership. Today, on the 10th anniversary of the 1977 watershed election which finally brought the Likud and Begin to power, it is ironic to recall that it was Weizman, recalled from political exile, who was the major architect of that electoral victory. Weizman's final expulsion from Herut, only a few years ago, and also at the hands of an internal party tribunal, was in response to his total break with the party, all down the line.

THE CASE of Arye Naor would seem to be different. Both Peres and Shamir, in their descent into hyperbole, with respective charges of

"murdering the prospects for peace," and "committing treason against the Jewish people," have tried to present the issue of support of, or opposition to an international conference as one of ineluctable principle. In reality, the issue of the conference is largely a tactical one. It is perfectly possible for a person to be deeply committed to the idea of peace with the Arabs, even at the price of significant territorial concessions, and still be opposed to the idea of the conference as a dangerous tactic. Conversely, it is possible to be totally opposed to the concept of purchasing peace by territorial concessions, and still be Machiavellian enough to believe that an international conference could be a desirable venue for the Soviets and the Arabs to destroy any meaningful peace negotiations.

Herut's decision to expel Arye Naor, unless he recants his heresy within 15 days, can be seen as part of the internal fight between the populist forces dominating the party and the young generation of "princely heirs" to Jabotinskyite Revisionism, of whom Naor is one. There is un-

doubtedly also the element of Shamir's having seized on the issue as one whereby he hopes to solidify popular party support behind his otherwise lack-lustre leadership.

The whole matter could, perhaps, be relegated to a minor footnote to Israel's political history, were it not for the fact that by evincing such narrow-minded intolerance of legitimate differences of opinion, Herut might be relegating itself to political marginality.

This is to be regretted, for the signs seem to indicate that Israeli politics have entered a stage in which governmental power will fluctuate periodically between its two major political blocs, led respectively by Labour and the Likud. The complexity of the issues and problems confronting Israeli governments is such as to require a minimum of internal flexibility in responding to new situations, and to challenges by the party leaderships that aspire to lead the country.

The narrow-mindedness evinced by the Herut tribunal which decided on expelling Naor may well be an augury of the dangers that would confront Israel if it finds itself led by such dogmatic and inflexible leadership.

We have a good recent example of

such dangers in both the economic and the military fields. In the heyday of former finance minister Yoram Aridor's "correct economics," which everyone today admits were an unmitigated catastrophe for Israel, Likud MK Yigal Cohen-Orgad dared to come out in opposition to Aridor's policies. He was nearly lynched in the Herut Central Committee.

One also recalls the vindictive punishment meted out by the party to former deputy defence minister Mordechai Zippori for daring to question the war in Lebanon and to oppose Ariel Sharon's conduct of it.

In contrast, it should be noted that the Labour Party never attempted to expel those of its own members who were very active in the Greater Land of Israel movement throughout the '70s and '80s, although it was obvious that they were acting in contradiction to party policy.

Herut will get along without Arye Naor, and Naor will, in all likelihood, recover from the hurt of being expelled from a party into which he was born. But Israel will be ill-served by a party whose leadership evinces and tolerates such a narrow-minded vindictiveness and determination to throttle any meaningful internal debate.

The human factor

David Krivine

LEAVING ASIDE legal considerations, what of the human factor? Viorika may have adopted the wrong procedure, but that is not the point. The point is whether she should be allowed to rejoin her family and live in Israel. If she has that right, the argument over whether she put in for the correct or incorrect exit document is irrelevant.

If the Interior Ministry will let her stay here permanently with a tourist passport, it can equally allow her to stay here permanently with an emigration passport.

The question at issue is therefore: Should she be allowed to stay here? Every country confines the right of permanent residence to its own nationals and Israel is perfectly entitled to do the same. But ignoring humanitarian considerations is another matter.

Here is a Jewish family that has made its home in Netanya. Viorika lives alone in Rumania, separated from her daughter and grandson.

The Israeli Interior Ministry could not care less and will not change its mind. The head of the ministry's Visa Department wrote to Giditz: "We are not responsible for the situation of a woman who applied for an emigration passport on the advice of her son-in-law. We know cases of people who have managed to switch from an emigration passport to a tourist passport." We assume that the above person can do that, even though she may have to wait.

Viorika's emigration passport was issued on June 6, 1985. It is valid for two years, expiring in a fortnight or so. Giditz has applied this month on behalf of her client to the High Court of Justice for redress, but it is unlikely to make a judgment before the emigration passport's validity runs out.

Is it bureaucracy, or something worse – a prejudice that overrides common sense? Arnon served in the air force and was injured in the Yom Kippur war. His son – and other children that the couple may bring into the world – will grow up, go to a Jewish school, speak Hebrew and join the Israeli army. Are they to be told that the country to which they belong and which they have pledged to defend will not let their grandmother live here?

This is not the only instance of ministerial insensitivity bordering on cruelty, in a nation which prides itself on the sanctity of family life. The Public Relations Bureau of the Citizens Rights Movement has a small file of similar cases, separating mother and child, husband and wife – because the exiled person does not belong to the right religion. It defies understanding.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, – As one of the few surviving Austrian Jewish University professors, I wish to refer to an editorial in your paper concerning not only the recent upheaval caused by the election of Dr. Kurt Waldheim, but the entire position of Austria. You suggest that Dr. Waldheim should make amends by admitting at least to partial guilt on the part of Austria in the Nazi crimes perpetrated against the Jews of Europe.

It would take a long time to make young Israelis understand what is hard to understand even for the younger generation in Austria.

The facts are as follows: Many Nazis were of Austrian birth; Hitler himself was born on the border with Bavaria and utterly despised Habsburg Austria, so much so that he always hated the dynasty and put a price on the head of Otto von Habsburg and his family, who had been in exile since 1918.

I was an eye-witness to Hitler's entry to Vienna. One certainly saw 200,000 jubilant Viennese greeting Hitler. Who filmed those who were sitting in their rooms, weeping over

the end of their country? Austria always was a supranational state, composed of many ethnic groups. The dynasty was supranational, dedicated to the defence of the weak against the strong and Emperor Francis Joseph twice refused to recognize the lead of the Christian Social Party, Dr. Karl Lueger (who had made use of anti-Semitic slogans to win the municipal elections) as Mayor of Vienna – but after the third election, he had to do so.

The year 1938 began with the mass arrest of monarchists, Catholics, socialists, communists and, of course, Jews, of which 65,000 were killed in the camps and the prisons. However, 35,000 Austrian Catholics, deemed "Aryans" by the Nazis were killed in Dachau, Mauthausen and similar camps.

In the cell reserved for executions by the guillotine, 2,700 Austrians were beheaded because of attempted resistance. After five years of Gestapo rule, it was almost impossible to build up resistance circles without incurring the danger of hav-

ing a Gestapo spy within the movement. The Nazis imprisoned 100,000 Austrians for non-compliance with the regime. Do you really think that it was possible for Austrians to refuse service in the Wehrmacht? The Nazis sympathizers (who stopped being Austrians the moment they became Nazis) thought they were doing their "duty." The others served because they had no choice.

I am not a friend of the type of Austrian who remained undecided, waiting for the outcome of the war. I consider the acting president, Dr. Waldheim, as a man who tried to survive, while other young people, however hopeless or even dangerous it might be, joined the different resistance circles. I certainly did not vote for Dr. Waldheim, nor for his opponent, being a conservative and a proud Jew. Dr. Waldheim did not win the elections because of the successful appeal made by some speakers of his party to anti-Semitism, of which little is left among the younger generation. None of the many Catholics among my friends and students voted for

him, which explains the many blank ballots cast which exceeded the possible gains made among anti-Semites, who still exist in Austria, but not on the scale propagated by the Western press.

I do not think it is a crime to try to survive, as Dr. Waldheim did. He might have made use of better advisors to explain many things which were left without explanation. As a monarchist, I stay at a respectful distance from the presidency, but Dr. Waldheim has been duly elected and I think that as long as it has not been proven otherwise, he remains innocent of the crimes attributed to him.

It is possible to talk of the guilt of so many Austrians in what happened after 1938, and by that, I mean bearers of Austrian passports. It is inadmissible to talk of the guilt of Austria as such. Austria and Nazism are antagonistic terms.

THOMAS CHAIMOWICZ
Salzburg, Austria.

THE YOUNG DRUSE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, – I want to thank the government for deciding to equalize Druse villages with neighbouring Jewish settlements, although this decision was taken 40 years later than it should have been. I was astonished to learn that the Labour ministers in the government abstained in the vote for the Arens proposal. Whatever the reason, this stand is proof of their double-faced attitude towards the Druse. They succeeded in obtaining hundreds of millions of shekels for Jewish settlements, but balked at 18 million shekels for the Druse villages, which is a negligible amount compared to what they should get. The Labour leaders are mistaken in thinking that the Druse youngsters are like their fathers. The younger Druse demand the practice of equality in their daily lives and are no longer impressed by promises.

AMIN ZEIDAN
Isfiya.

WEATHER FORECAST

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, – On some days Israel radio repeats the same weather temperature and forecast every hour without exception. On other days, they are not announced even once all morning.

I wonder why?
MORDECHAI M. ESCHWEGE
Jerusalem.

SQUANDERMANIA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, – According to Judy Siegel's report of April 30, \$300,000 was spent for an album on the history and reconstruction of the Jewish Quarter in Jerusalem's Old City. If the amount is correct, surely it is proper to ask the Ministry of Housing to justify its apparent squandering of public funds in these days of budgetary austerity.

ELI RUDEN
Ra'anana.
Judy Siegel confirms that the amount is correct. – Ed. J.P.

and Arabs, roared "Patt go home." It took the popular dean of natural sciences, Prof. Eliahu Friedman, to restore calm. "We have decided that at the Hebrew University all students will pay the same tuition fee," he said to cheers.

Despite the stormy atmosphere at the Hebrew University, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is still expected to attend the institution's convocation next week, when he is to receive an honorary doctorate.

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THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA announces a change of programme in the concerts that were to be conducted by JAMES LEVINE. Concerts in Series A, F, G, H in Tel Aviv will take place as announced this week conducted by ZEEV DORMAN with soloists: SHIRA RAVIN, violin OHAD BEN-ARI, piano

Programme:
Mozart: Overture to the Opera, "The Abduction from the Seraglio"
Mozart: Violin Concerto in A Major
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 2
Dvorak: Symphony No. 8

SERIES A: Thursday, 21.5.87 (Concert 8)
SERIES F: Sunday, 24.5.87 (Concert 9)
SERIES G: Saturday, 23.5.87 (Concert 9) (at 8:00 p.m.)
SERIES H: Monday, 25.5.87 (Concert 9)

SUBSCRIBERS TO THESE SERIES ARE INVITED TO ARRIVE AN HOUR EARLY, TO LISTEN TO THE BRAHMS SEXTET, OP. 18 to be performed by: Chaim Taub, Lazar Shuster, Daniel Benyamini, Miriam Hartman, Marcel Bergman, Alla Yampolsky

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A team of experts will answer telephoned inquiries from the public today, Tuesday, May 19, 1987, 4-7 p.m.

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Prof. Ben Nobis - Meir Hospital
Dr. Binyamin Luria - Hasharon Hospital
Dr. Alfredo Leiser - Beilinson Hospital
Dr. Itamar Pomerantz - Meir Hospital
Dr. Ilan Reisfeld - Hasharon Hospital
Tel. 03-433500, 5 lines.

Haifa Team:
Dr. Elhanan Nussenson - Ha'emek Hospital
Dr. Samara Moussa - Ha'emek Hospital
Tel. 04-568521, 04-568553

Beersheba Team:
Dr. Febel Krugliak - Soroka Hospital
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